The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVII. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850. No. 3997 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS *For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.*

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-PACKET TAMAR, Charles Paine, commander, will sail on MONDAY, at 8 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N.Co.'s Wharf. 4532

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the coppered and copper-fastened Steamer RAVEN, 45 tons register, and 32-horse power, now plying on the Brisbane River, Moreton Bay, well adapted for the trade. The Boat and Engine are quite new, being built and made of the best materials last year, under the superintendence of the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company. She is well equipped, and draws a light draft of water, and being a safe boat under canvas, is suited for the California market.

For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS COUTTS, Brisbane; or, to CAMPBELL AND CO.

Sydney, February 22. 3480

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE favourite clipper schooner ELIZABETH JANE, (a regular trader), George Easton, master, hourly expected, having part cargo and passengers engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

4464

ONLY MELBOURNE PACKET.

THE fine clipper packet DART, 200 tons burthen, George Bennett, master, will have her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

*** Beds, linen, wines, beer, and spirits, of the best quality, provided on board. 3728

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG AND MELBOURNE.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY.

THE BRIGANTINE ANTARES, 131 tons, Captain M'Arthur, is now loaded, and will sail THIS EVENING.

For passage only, having good accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to R. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

4484

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE Packet Brig WILLIAM. For freight or passage apply to JOHN THOM.

Flour Company's Wharf. 4264

FOR ADELAIDE,

THE fast-sailing brigantine DESLANDES, 150 tons register, Philip Bertram, master, will sail on the 16th instant. Has room for a small quantity of freight, and possesses superior accommodations for passengers.

E. P. JENCKEN AND CO., Agents, Campbell's Wharf.

4402

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine and remarkably fast-sailing Belgian ship OCEANIE, 621 tons register, G. Radou, Commander, will sail for Auckland in a few days. For freight or passage early application is necessary to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point.

February 15. 3106

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

TO SAIL ON MARCH 24.

THE fine fast-sailing barque UNDAUNTED, 300 tons register, Alexander Walker, commander.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, March 4. 4176

ONLY AUCKLAND PACKET.

THE favourite packet EMMA, Thomas Hughes, master, 135 tons register, will sail on Wednesday next. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

This well known vessel, having changed owners, will, it is hoped, maintain her previously well-earned reputation as a regular trader between Auckland and Sydney. 4092

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

THE well known regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, J. Tinley, master, is now ready to take in, and the greater portion of her cargo being engaged, early application must be made to the Master, on board; or to M. E. MURNIN.

Sydney, March 9. 4479

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine Teak-built Barque SWALLOW, 345 tons register, James Newman Seagrove, master, is now taking in cargo, and will sail direct for San Francisco about the 1st proximo.

For cabin passage only, having good poop accommodation, apply to HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, March 6. 4318

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO, FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL IN ALL NEXT WEEK.

THE RAYMOND, A1 12 years, John Hart, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged. For cabin passage only, having splendid accommodation, immediate application is necessary, to the captain, on board; to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street; or, to J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street.

4782

FOR SAN FRANCISO, CALIFORNIA.

THE PORTENIA, 350 tons burthen, will haul alongside the Circular Wharf on Tuesday next; has room only for 80 tons freight, five cabin passengers, and in the steerage; early application is necessary. Apply to A. MILATOVICH, No. 487, George-street.

The above vessel will sail positively on the 1st April.

March 8. 4515

SHIP JOHN MUNN, 900 TONS, FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

CARRIES A SURGEON.

THIS ship has now three-fourths of her cargo *positively engaged*, and will have room only for about 100 tons, for which early application will be necessary, being under engagement to be ready for sea by the 25th instant.

She is fitted up most comfortably for steerage and intermediate passengers, who will be *guaranteed* abundance of the *very best* provisions.

THE SHIP PROCEEDS TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

Passengers will be allowed to remain on board ten days after arrival, free.

Rate of passage: steerage £10, intermediate £18, and cabin £30.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Pearson, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MR. R. M. ROBEY, George-street; or, to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House.

4250

THE VELOCITY FOR CALIFORNIA, CALLING AT HONOLULO.

THE VELOCITY is nearly loaded, and having only three berths disengaged, will positively sail on the 10th.

This vessel will remain thirty days at San Francisco. Persons here having friends there dissatisfied, and not the means of paying the whole of their passage money back, can make arrangements with the undersigned.

JAMES COOK.

March 7. 4372

NOTICE.

THE VELOCITY, FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE Passengers by the VELOCITY are requested to meet at the Office of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock this day, to pay the balance of their passage money, and report themselves at the Water Police Office.

The Velocity will proceed to sea to-morrow morning, at daylight.

JAMES COOK.

March 9. 4519

UNA FOR CALIFORNIA.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments This Day, Saturday, the 9th instant, or they will be shut out.

All Passengers who have not already paid up their balances, and obtained the printed receipts, must do so by the same date, *or the deposits will be forfeited and the berths re-let.*

There is still room for a few intermediate or steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to CAPTAIN CAUSZAR, Circular Wharf; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Two Poop Cabins still disengaged 4342

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA AUCKLAND.

THE fine A1 ship CONSTANT, 535 tons register, J. J. Coombes, commander, to sail on 25th March.

Has spacious poop cabins, and will take a few cabin passengers, and has room for only 50 tons freight.

Apply to the commander on board; or to ARTHUR DEVLIN, Circular Quay.

4496

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine A1 Barque CRISHNA, Captain Spence, will be despatched for the above port in a few days; and as she can only take a limited number of passengers, early application is necessary. Has room for a few tons of light freight. For particulars apply to

4497 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

WILL SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE fine River built Ship MINERVA, A1, 860 tons register, George Coleman, Commander, laying at the Circular Quay.

Shippers are invited to inspect the accommodation this vessel affords for carrying horses, offering an opportunity from her spacious 'tween decks and thorough ventilation, seldom to be met with.

Early application is necessary, as she will only carry a limited number: the greater portion of which is already engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to L. AND S. SPYER, Lower George-street.

February 27. 3156

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

THE A1 brig NORTH ESK, 202 tons register, J. M'Cleery, commander, will sail for the above port on the 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board; or, to BROWN AND CO.

Sydney, March 7. 4477

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE new fast-sailing A1 Barque PANAMA, 511 tons register, T. J. Thomas, commander. Has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail the 2?th March. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO. or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

This vessel has good accommodation for a few cabin passengers, who will be taken at moderate rates. 4125

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 teak-Ship MARION, Charles W. M. S. M'Kerlie, H. C. S., Commander, is now receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will meet with despatch. Carries a Surgeon, and can accommodate a few passengers.

The Marion's accommodations are superior to those of any vessel at present in these colonies.

For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE; or, SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

A limited number of steerage passengers will be taken.

March 8. 4398

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship SUCCESS, 621 tons, F. STUART, Commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on or about the 15th March.

Has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to the Commander, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to BROWN AND CO.; OR, TO LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

3485

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque CATHERINE JAMIESON, 451 tons register, William Hutchison, commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail in all this month.

Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 4. 4167

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque PRINCE OF WALES, 582 tons, Charles Stuart, Commander, will have quick despatch.

Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 4. 4168

FOR LONDON,

THE frigate-built first-class ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, 621 tons, G. H. Heaton, Commander. A portion of her cargo being engaged, will have quick despatch.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.

Apply on board at Campbell's Wharf, to BROWN AND CO.; Or, to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

3643

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing Barque GLENBERVIE, 378 tons register, John Fullarton, commander. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail early in April. For freight or passage apply to CAMPBELL AND CO.; or, to ROBERT HOW.

3916

FOR LONDON.

THE new frigate-built ship ANGLIA, A1 for thirteen years, Charles Gardner, commander, is now taking in her dead weight and wool, at the Circular Quay, and will meet with immediate despatch. Her accommodations are of the first description, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to L. AND S. SPYER; or to J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

4482

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine fast-sailing barque BRIGHTMAN, 384 tons register, C. J. Cowley, Commander. Apply to the Commander, on board; or, to CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf.

March 8. 4414

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE brig DANIEL WATSON, 200 tons burthen. Apply to the master, on board; or to FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO., Lower George-street.

3936

WANTED to purchase, a vessel from 120 to 150 tons. Apply at 423, George-street. 4538

NARELLAN AND CAMDEN RACES.

THE above Races will come off in Harrington Park, on the first and second days of April next, when the following prizes will be run for:—

1.—The Narellan Purse of £20, for horses of all ages, to be handicapped by the Stewards, two mile heats; entrance £2; three entrances or no race.

2.—A Purse of £10, for maiden horses that have never won an advertised prize; carrying weight for age, one mile heats; entrance £1, three entrances or no race.

3.—Hack Stakes of £7, for *bona fide* hack horses that have never won an advertised prize, carrying 10 stone, two mile heats; entrance 14s.; three entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY.

1. The Camden Purse of £15, for horses of all ages, subject to the same conditions as the Narellan Purse.

2.—The Farmers' Plate of £10, for draught horses of all ages, to carry 12 stone, heats, once round the course; any horse entered for this race may be required to draw one ton in weight once round the course, if challenged.

3.—The Beaten Stakes of £10 for all horses that have been beaten during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards; one three mile heat; no entrance money required.

That the decision of the Stewards in every case relative to these races, shall be final.

STEWARDS.

Messrs. THOMAS M'LOW,
" WILLIAM MITCHELL,
" M. BYRNE,
" JOHN GRAHAM.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

3630 Mr. WM. BROWN.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

NO 487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY. OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Holt, Junior, Esq., Chairman.
M. E Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Christie, Esq.
Frederick R. Ebsworth, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.
M. Metcalfe, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

Gilbert Elliott, Esq.
W. H. Kerr, Esq
Thomas S. Mort, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Commercial Banking Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

A. M. a'Beckett, Esq.

SOLICITOR.

Charles Lowe, Esq.

SECRETARY.

William Perry.

This Office grants Policies on Single Lives, Joint Lives, and first of Two Lives.

Deferred and Reversionary Annuities.
Endowments in favour of Children.
The Scales of Premiums are moderate.
The profits are divided amongst the Assured.
Reductions on the Premiums will be made on First Class Lives.
Loans made on Security of Insurance of Annuity Policies.
The payments of Premiums may be made quarterly if required.
The Directors meet on Wednesdays to receive Proposals. Tables of Rates, and all necessary information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from 10 to 4 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.

4483

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THE Rev. JAMES LAUGHTON, A.B., will preach in the above Church, on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock.

4333 JOHN M'GARVIE.

PROSPECTUS.

STEVENS' ART UNION,

TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT MARCH 31, 1850.

500 MEMBERS AT ONE GUINEA EACH.

MESSRS. W. and F. FORD have the pleasure to announce to lovers of the Fine Arts, and the public generally, that they have undertaken, at the request of Mr. George Stevens, to dispose of some of his truly magnificent Oil Paintings; together with a collection of the choicest Engravings of his own selection in London and Paris, and which were lately exhibited at the Royal Hotel, by the

EQUITABLE AND MUCH APPROVED PLAN OF ART UNION,

thus ensuring to subscribers the chance of a first-rate picture at the lowest possible risk.

	£	s.	d.
The 29 Oil Paintings are valued at	500	17	0
And 480 Engravings, ditto........	200	0	0
Making a grand total of......	£700	17	0

LIST OF PRIZES.

OIL PAINTINGS.

	Guineas.
1. The Fruit and Game Stall, value	150
2. The Broken Pitcher	60
3. Tambourine—a French Peasant Girl..	40
4. An English Peasant Boy selling May	40
5. Dead Game	30
6. An English Peasant Boy out of Work	25
7. Boy with a Nest of Young Birds	20
8. Flower Girl	20
9. Italian Lake Scene	20
10. Sea Piece, Storm coming on	20
11. Boulogne Shrimp Girl	10
12. Scene on the Yorkshire Coast........	5
13. Landscape and Cattle	5
14. Martha and Mary	5
15. View in Cumberland................	4
16. Sea Coast	3
17. The Shepherd Boy, View in Switzerland	3
18. The Shepherdess, ditto..............	3
19. A Sketch on the Coast..............	2
20. Ditto ditto	2

NOTE.—*If the first prize, THE FRUIT AND GAME STALL, was the only one to be obtained, it would alone be well worth the trifling risk of a Guinea, it being acknowledged by competent judges to be the most beautiful painting ever exhibited in the colony.* But independent of many others of almost equal merit, there are—

480 ENGRAVINGS,

Many of them choice, and amongst which will be found—

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on Horseback, attended by Viscount Melbourne
The Otter Hunt
Bolton Abbey in the Olden Times
Horses at the Fountain
Cross Purposes
The Soldier's Dream
Dignity and Impudence
Laying Down the Law
The Cat's Paw
The Last Journey on the Road

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHERS OF FIRST RATE MERIT, BUT TOO NUMEROUS FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

All the Engravings warranted FIRST-RATE IMPRESSIONS, *having been selected by Mr. Stevens.*

The Prizes are now on view at W. and F. Ford's, 554, George-street, and tickets ready for distribution. 4507

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

GROCOTT'S ART UNION.

GRAND FREE EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, among which will be found some

SPLENDID PICTURES,

Painted by COLONIAL ARTISTS. The Saloon is full of Pictures and other works of Art, and

OPEN DAILY,

and will continue so until the 27th instant, when the whole will be disposed of by Art Union, by 500 Members at One Guinea each.

THE SALOON WILL BE ILLUMINATED ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,

When the CITY BAND will be in attendance and play several of their favourite airs.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Prize.		Guineas.	Prize.		Guineas
1	Value	70	15	Value	7
2	..	60	16	..	5
3	..	30	17	..	5
4	..	20	18	..	5
5	..	20	19	..	5
6	..	20	20	..	3
7	..	15	21	..	5
8	..	10	22	..	5
9	..	10	23	..	2
10	..	10	24	..	3
11	..	5	25	..	5
12	..	10	26	..	3
13	..	10	27	..	2
14	..	5	28	..	2

The remaining prizes are valued from £2 to 10s. 6d. each.

NO BLANKS.

£60 guaranteed for first prize
£50 ditto for second ditto.

Music Saloon, 486, George-street.

4528

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent,

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s, to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelvemonths, on all *yearly* Policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above Rates*,

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

5789

REVEREND DR. LANG.

A SOIREE will be held in the Scots Church, in honour of the Rev. Dr. Lang's return to Australia, and as soon as may be after his arrival in Sydney. The precise day will be made known in a future advertisement. Tickets—price two shillings each—will be ready for delivery during the ensuing week, at Mr. Robert Watson's, grocer, Cumberland-street; Mr. James Gillespie's, baker, Mr. Stirling's, grocer, Mr. George M'Donald's, fruiterer, and Mr. T. W. Foster's, confectioner, Lower George-street; Mr. J. Frazer's, grocer, Margaret-place; Messrs. Thompson and Miller's, grocers, Erskine-street; Mr. Thomas Doughy's, candle manufacturer, Clarence-street; and Mr. M'Pherson's, Clerk of the Church, Jamison-street. 4493

A CARD.

T. WILLOCK, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c., 271, Castlereagh-street, woods, marble, and other decorations, done in the best manner. 4144

BEARDIES, alias SOUTHCOTTONIANS, alias WROEITES, alias Israelites.—On next Monday Evening, the first of a series of Lectures on the doctrines of the abovenamed Sect, will be delivered in Mr. Davis's Commercial Academy, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets, opposite the Cottage of Content.

N.B.—*To the first lecture* NONE BUT ADULT MALES *will be admitted.*

Subject—"*The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil*"

Doors open at seven—Lecture to commence at half-past.

Admission—Three-pence. 4494

ST. PATRICK'S BALL

WILL be held at Mr. A. Gray's, Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street, on MONDAY, 18th March, 1850. Tickets to be had from the following Stewards: Messrs. Hogan and Caraher, Gloucester-street; Mr. Michael M'Mahon, at Mr. M'Cormack's, Brushware House, George-street; Mr. Clark, hatter, George-street; Mr. M'Gee, Brickfield-hill; Messrs. Thompson and Edmonson, saddlers, George-street; Mr. Byrne, grocer, Sussex-street; and Mr. O'Dowd, York-street. Dancing to commence at nine o'clock. 4531

FREE AND EASY.

MR. A. GRAY begs respectfully to inform his friends and the lovers of harmony, that his large room is open every Saturday evening (chair to be taken at nine o'clock by Mr. Thomas Emerson) Vice-Chairman, Mr. Robert Phenna.

Mr. Bennett will preside at the pianoforte.

Light-house Hotel, Bathurst-street. 4530

TO THE ELECTORS OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—In the absence of any candidate having an undoubted claim to your suffrages, I have been invited to solicit you to elect me your representative in the Legislative Council. If you should do me the honour to return me, I will use my utmost exertions to obtain for our own Legislature that entire control over the waste lands of the Crown, without which the land question can never be satisfactorily settled. This control I conceive to be essential to a thorough revision of the system of immigration as hitherto pursued; by which we have had thrown upon our shores large numbers of persons whom it was far more desirable for the mother country to get rid of than for us to receive.

So far as the funds of the country will allow, I will afford every encouragement to the education of all classes, bearing especially in mind that until we have educational establishments of a high character, we never can become a truly great and respectable community. This education I would impart without reference to creed or party; being a consistent and firm advocate of the most extended knowledge, and the widest possible toleration.

That constitutional control over the Executive which is the truest test of a free government, I will labour to establish, satisfied that without such control no government can long possess—what in every British community it is so essential it should possess—the confidence and respect of the great body of the people.

In the expenditure of the public money I will be careful to check all unnecessary outlay, and if lavish at all, lavish only in those matters which may best tend to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation.

More it is unnecessary for me to say on this occasion, and as I cannot personally solicit your suffrages, I trust that on the day of polling those who approve of my principles will record their votes in my favour.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,

4461 HENRY GRATTAN DOUGLASS.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

THE Friends of JAMES BYRNES, Esq., are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at Titterton's, White Horse Cellar, George and Market streets, This Evening, at 7 P.M., to make the necessary arrangements for ensuring his return at the ensuing Election.

G. MORANT SIMPSON, Hon. Sec.

4525

BALMAIN.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Balmain will be held on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, at seven o'clock P.M., at *Marshall's Hotel, Balmain*, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of repairing the MAIN STREET, or *Ferry Road*, when all parties interested are invited to attend.

Balmain, March 7. 4419

NOTICE.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney, the Glebe, and Camperdown, will be held on Monday next, at 4 P.M., at the Rooms of Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street, for the purpose of considering the means to be adopted for the prevention of a contemplated additional Toll being levied by the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, by the erection of a Gate on the Sydney Road, near the Glebe.

Sydney, March 9. 4392

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the subscribers to the Church of St. Bartholomew, in the course of erection at Pyrmont, will be held in the Parochial School Room, in Pyrmont, at six o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 25th instant, for the purpose of electing Trustees. 4470

WOOLLOOMOOLOO SEMINARY.

MRS. SMITH, recently from England, respectfully intimates that she has a vacancy for two Boarders. *Terms moderate.*

The quarter to commence from entrance, and no vacations.

Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. 4510

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

E. O'CONNOR, Tailor and Draper, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the Colonnade, Bridge-street, to those extensive premises, No. 11, five doors from George-street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, which has hitherto characterised his establishment, combined with nine years' experience in some of the first establishments at the West End, London, and his practice in this colony, together with the LOWEST POSSIBLE CHARGES, BEST MATERIALS, and WORKMANSHIP, to merit a share of their patronage.

Having received a select assortment of goods by the *latest arrivals*, consisting of the Best West of England Broadcloths of all shades, Summer Cloths, Rich Lustres, Alpaca and Cashmeres, with a superb assortment of Fancy Vesting; which he intends to sell at such unprecedented LOW PRICES as are not to be equalled in Sydney.

E. O'C. wishes to call the particular attention of clergymen to his best wool-dyed Black Cloths, which he will guarantee to be that soft, mellow, superfine, black, lasting colour. As he is determined to pay particular attention to this department, those gentlemen who favour him with their orders will find general satisfaction from each garment; with remunerating prices—NOT THOSE EXORBITANT CHARGES, which have been hitherto paid in this colony.

REMEMBER—NO. 11, COLONNADE, BRIDGE-STREET. 4476

FANCY DRESSES.

THE Undersigned has for sale a few "Fancy Ball Dresses." In consequence of his departure from the colony, they will be sold very cheap, "in fact a complete bargain;" they are elegant and complete, just the thing for the forthcoming "Mayor's Fancy Ball."

A. MILATOVICH,

4514 No. 487, George-street.

CRICKET.

THE undersigned invites the attention of Cricketers to an extensive assortment of Cricket-bats, Balls, and every requisite for playing the above manly game, from the most celebrated makers in England, which he has just received by the Achilles, viz.:—Clapshaw's best spring handle match bats, Thompson's best match bats, Dark's spiked soles and heels, improved leg guards and pads, Dark's balls, tubular and solid India rubber gloves, Duke's balls, Dark's bats and ferreled stumps, scoring papers, and the latest laws of cricket, stuffed leather gloves, youth's best bats, balls, and wickets, trap bats and balls.

J. F. READ.

4516 Fancy Bazaar, Elizabeth-street.

BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

SELLING OFF.

THE MISSES HARRISON, being about to relinquish business for other engagements, have determined to sell off their varied and well assorted stock of Berlin Wools, Baby Linen, Millinery, &c., at prices which will ensure a rapid sale; or the business would be disposed of to any respectable party. Terms liberal.

308, Pitt and King streets. 4465

THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS entailing a Fine of double the deficiency on letters not bearing sufficient stamps, call on those who respect their correspondents' pockets, to provide themselves with proper Balances.

To meet this want the undersigned has manufactured, and has on sale at his Stores, 320, Pitt-street,

A LETTER SCALE,

ACCURATE, ORNAMENTAL, AND SUBSTANTIAL.

Also,

AN IMPROVED BOOT JACK,

"*Which to be appreciated, Needs but to be seen.*"

ARTHUR GRAVELY, Manufacturer.

4533

WEIGHTS, SCALES, AND BEAMS, OF SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION.

JOHN BAINS takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Sydney and its neighbourhood that he has just commenced business as a Scale and Beam Maker, and trusts, from his long experience in several of the leading houses in England, to give general satisfaction. Specimens may be seen at the shop of Mr. Webb, cutler, 260, Pitt-street, Sydney, opposite the Bee Hive, where orders will meet with prompt attention.

N.B.—Weights, Scales, and Beams, of any size or description, repaired upon the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. 4524

ONLY £4 TO CALIFORNIA,

AT least, so I heard a man say; but supposing the passage-money to be that price, when apartments and provisions are at such an enormous rate and no employment to be had, what is the benefit of a *cheap passage?* I should earnestly recommend those who are doing well, or even getting a living, to stay at home. Here you can purchase a pound of Campbell's delicious coffee for 8d., roasted in a cylinder, turned by a man's hand for six hours, so that one berry may not be heated more than another. In consequence of which, persons having purchased a single pound to test its qualities, immediately exclaim, Well! it certainly is the most beautiful coffee I ever drank—I shall go directly after breakfast and purchase six pounds, and I shall recommend my friends to do the same.

The case stands thus: At E. C.'s establishment a man of science and tried experience, a man who has acquired his knowledge of coffee roasting amongst the greatest consumers in the world, is employed especially for that purpose; inattention for one minute would spoil a six hours' roast. Those who have not tried it already, but from the immense consumption, I feel convinced they can be but few—are requested to do so as soon as convenient. Abolish the thoughts of your California journey, and take a trip to Campbell's grocery store, No. 3, Hunter-street, three doors from George-street. By purchasing your tea, coffee, sugar, &c., here, you will realise much more benefit than by going to San Francisco.

E. C. would recommend that the address be copied—Canton House, No. 3, Hunter-street, there being others of the same name in Sydney, with whom we have no connexion. 4474

DUBLIN HOUSE.

NO. 455, GEORGE-STREET, Nearly opposite the Post Office.

ON SALE AT THE ABOVE STORES—

Glass and earthenware in the greatest variety and newest styles
Drapery, slops, boots and shoes, saddlery
Tea, sugar, rice, sago, dried fruits
American and Colonial tobacco
Hops, vinegar, soda, Epsom salts, carbonate of soda, starch and blue
Perfumery, sperm and tallow candles
Port and sherry wines, in wood or bottle
Cherry brandy and old Tom
Prime old West India rum at 7s. per gallon; in quantities not under two gallons

N.B.—The best parcel of green and black tea in Sydney, retailed at ONE SHILLING PER POUND.

WOODS AND MEEHAN.

March 9. 4529

BRITANNIA INN,

PARRAMATTA-STREET, (NEAR TOOTH'S BREWERY.)

J. M. HANLEY, of the above establishment, being about to depart for England, for a season, is desirous of parting with his interest in the house, furniture, fittings, stock, &c., of such house; and as it is now in first-rate business, the taker can enter immediately.

Guaranteed income, £700 per annum, which will be satisfactorily proved to intending purchasers.

N. B.—None but principals will be treated with. 4469

GALVANISED SHEET IRON FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.

THE undersigned have just received a further supply of GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, now in general use for sheathing Iron fastened vessels.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO., Ironmongers, 450, George-street.

9825

TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

600 BALTIC DEALS on sale by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers.

WM. BEAUMONT, Castlereagh-street.

4043

WOOLPACKS, 9, 9½, and 10 lbs., for sale, at MR. R. FAWCETT'S, Auctioneer,

9197 481, George-street.

CALIFORNIA!

BEAUMONT'S PORTABLE HOUSES.

THE undersigned will be happy to receive orders for Portable Houses, having on hand a very large stock of all the materials required in their construction.

WILLIAM BEAUMONT, Castlereagh-street.

4405

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

10026 THACKER AND CO.

KEG TOBACCO.

JUST LANDED, and on sale, the best sample of Keg Tobacco, which has been imported for some years.

DIXSON'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 494, George-street. 4536

TOBACCO.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD,

NORRIE'S MANUFACTURE.

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY J. M. LEIGH, Tobacco and Cigar Establishment, 524, George-street

4292

FOR SALE.

MANILA CIGARS, ex Undaunted
Fine low crowned Manila hats
Muntz's patent metal and nails
Sheet lead
Barrels pitch and tar

THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street.

4002

PAGE'S PORT,

EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—

400 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.

E C. WEEKES AND CO., 450, George-street, Near the Post Office.

CASE BRANDY.

VERY superior pale Brandy, in cases of one dozen, on sale by MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FRENCH MUSTARD, SARDINES, AND FRENCH PICKLES, &c.

JUST LANDED,

700 TINS Sardines a l'Huile, from the celebrated house of B. Gulloux
60 Jars Moutard de Maille
24 Jars French pickles
12 Bottles aromatic vinegar

For Sale at A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart,

Observe—Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street,

4192 *Opposite the Bank of Australasia.*

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Fine white China sugar, ex Arabia, in clean double bags, suitable for grocers' purposes

Also,

Very superior new congou, ex Arabia, in chests and half-chests.

THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street.

2919

LIVERPOOL SALT. For Sale by S. WILKINSON, JUNIOR, Macquarie-place.

March 7. 4380

APPLES.

THE undersigned has for sale, fifty cases of Launceston Apples, ex William.

GEORGE RATTRAY, Bathurst-street.

4487

COFFEE.

MANILA COFFEE, on SALE by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

March 9. 4506

SARDINES, ex Penyard Park, on sale by ALFRED FAIRFAX, 394, George-street.

4526

NOW LANDING, ex *Laura*, from Liverpool—
Turkey Figs
Patras Currants
Elme Raisins
American Cheese
Cheddar Cheese.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

TO WINE-GROWERS.

30 MARTELL'S Brandy Hogsheads, emptied within the last three days; in fine order.

Shipping supplied with spirits and wines free, or from bond, at one hour's notice.

E. H. POLLARD.

Bonded Stores, Queen's-place, March 8. 4496

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—

THE CARGO OF THE BELGIUM SHIP OCEANIE, CAPTAIN RADOU, FROM ANTWERP:

1500 Cases Geneva
49 Casks brandy
100 Cases champagne, very superior
400 Cases claret
200 Cases bottled ale
98 Cases liqueurs, assorted
30 Cases Havannah cigars
26 Cases tobacco
100 Cases tobacco pipes—300 gross
74 Casks loaf sugar
19 Casks crushed lump sugar
86 Casks and cases containing jars butter
22 Cases sardines
78 Packages preserved meats
20 Cases wax candles
19 Cases of perfumed soaps
4 Cases eau de cologne
150 Barrels and } common, musket, and
10 Cases } sporting gunpowder
22 Cases firearms—muskets, fowling-pieces, and pistols
1 Case percussion caps—800,000
1000 Boxes window glass
10 Ditto stained glass
6 Cases looking glasses
4 Ditto pictures and oil paintings
36 Ditto marble table tops, polished
14 Ditto black and white marble
1374 Pieces marble pavement
9 Cases porcelain ware
31 Ditto glassware
19 Ditto earthenware
3 Ditto vegetable and flower seeds
2 Ditto printed books
54 Ditto paper and account books
8 Cases oilcloth
1 Bale carpets
2 Cases blankets
6 Ditto haberdashery and millinery
2 Ditto ribbons
13 Cases hats
7 Ditto caps
4 Ditto bonnets
16 Ditto boots and shoes
20 Cases and casks ironmongery, cutlery,
100 Barrels nails
6 Cases printed cottons
14 Machines for making seltzer, water, &c. with powders
26 Refrigerators
63 Casks Epsom salts
44 Bottles muriatic acid
19 Cases medicines
1 Case coffee machines
3 Seraphines
2 Cases perfumery
3 Ditto clocks, &c.
3 Casks boiled linseed oil
3 Cases canvas, and 38 bolts
16 Cases and } patent yellow metal sheathing and nails
3 Casks }
245 Packages white, black, and green paint, in jars
10 Cases matches
4 Ditto wall paper
4 Casks brushware
10 Cases wearing apparel
112 Sheets zinc
An invoice of blocks, mast-hoops, oars, and handspikes

HENRY MOORE.

Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point. 3948

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.—Sumatra, barque, 353 tons, Captain Johnson, from London the 24th November. Passengers—Mrs. Bainbrigge and four children, Mr. William Malboa, Mr. John L. Bidduiph, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and two children, Mr. John Brown, Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. William Barlow, Mr. Robert Moate, Mrs. Esther Pearson, Mr. Richard Fenill, and Mr. George E. Frank.

March 8.—Lillias, schooner, 88 tons, Captain Ray, from Port Phillip, 22nd February, in ballast.

DEPARTURES.

March 8.—Sarah, brig, 130 tons, Captain Grant, for Kawau via Newcastle.

March 8.—Symmetry, barque, 293 tons, Captain Young, for Manila, in ballast.

March 8. — Eagle, steamer, 150 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Kellie, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Riddle, Rev. P. Halloran, Mr. F. Isaac, Mr. J. Macarthur, Mr. G. Mansfield, and Mr. Mort, thirteen in the steerage, and eighteen females and families to join exiles.

CLEARANCES.

March 8.—Hannah, schooner, 56 tons, Captain Beneaud, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Levant, Mr. and Mrs. Hockin and child, Mr. J. Rositer, and Mr. C. Grenville.

March 8.—Terror, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Dunning, for Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 8.—Peacock, 18, Hawley, from the Hawkesbury, with 780 bushels wheat, 125 bushels oats; Sylph, 23, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 35,000 shingles, 7000 laths; Cricket Player, 12, Loutit, from the Hawkesbury, with 600 bushels grain; Neptune, 15, Lucey, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet sawn timber, 20,000 laths; Rainbow, 19, Brown, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 10,000 laths; William the Fourth, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 200 bags wheat, 40 bags potatoes, 4 casks ale, 60 kegs butter, 20 pigs, 5 calves, 16 trusses hay; Elizabeth, 30, Wood, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Ann, 10, Anderson, from Pittwater, with 220 bushels shells; Currency Boy, 41, M'Neill, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, from Newcastle, with 43 tons coals; Australia, 45, Williams, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Edward, 29, Hutton, from Newcastle, with 1200 bushels wheat, 100 bushels maize; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Young Queen, 31, Learmonth, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Warlock, 41, Doyle, from Newcastle, with 2355 bushels wheat; Maitland, steamer, 104, Paine, from Morpeth, with 41 bales wool, 10 casks tallow, 60 bags bran, 20 bags onions, 13 bundles sheepskins; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 114 bales wool, 45 casks tallow, 340 hides, 12 bales sheepskins, 300 bushels grain, 37 bags flour, 96 pigs, 28 lambs, and 39 trusses hay.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 8.—Sylph, 23, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Neptune, 15, Lucey, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Rainbow, 19, Brown, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Young Queen, 31, Learmonth, for Morpeth, in ballast; Beppo, 24, Dones, for Morpeth, with sundries; Midas, 32, Young, for Newcastle, in ballast; Anna Maria, 42, Bonny, for Newcastle in ballast; Victory, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Pompey, 35, Cathery, for the William River, in ballast; Scud, 27, Howard, for Newcastle, in ballast; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, for Wollongong; Australia, 45, Williams, for Newcastle, in ballast; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, for Newcastle, in ballast; Currency Boy, 41, M'Neill, for Newcastle, in ballast; Elizabeth, 31, Wood, for Newcastle, in ballast; Ann, 10, Anderson, for Pittwater, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

March 8.—Sumatra, barque, 353 tons, Captain Johnson: 6 crates 5 casks 10 boxes 5 cases merchandise, W. Barlow; 33 bales, 100 cases, 4 kegs, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 1 box, as addressed; 12 hogsheads brandy, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 1 case, R. Campbell; 3 cases merchandise, Cooper Brothers; 12 bales paper, Kemp and Fairfax; 6 bales paper, Gilchrist and Alexander; 36 cases 17 bales merchandise, D. Jones and Co.; 20 half-hogsheads vinegar, Nott and Edwards; 1 case, F. M'Nab; 2 hogsheads 12 half barrels 10 kits and 6 kegs merchandise, Buyers and Lochhead; 45 kegs 10 bales merchandise, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 1 case, Order; 10 cases, C. Newton and Brothers; 5 bales, 6 casks, Order; 11 bales 22 cases, C. Newton; 32 casks, 2 cases, Young and Co.; 2 cases, R. Hewson; 16 bales 3 cases woollens, Isaac Levey; 3 casks 1 case merchandise, Mrs. Brodie; 2 bales, 5 cases, Isaac Marks; 8 casks tobacco, 14 bales, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 1 case, Order; 58 cases, 3 bales, 1 cask, 1 hogshead, Order; 3 casks, 2 cases, L. and S. Spyer; 1 case, 5 bales, Robert Towns; 6 crates, 2 cases, Mr. Moate; 1645 bars 20 bundles iron, 1 cask, 3 cases, 1 bundle copper rods, T. Woolley; 6 cases hats, J. Lublin; 35 cases, 3 kegs, 2 bundles, L. and S. Spyer; 143 plates iron, 12 sheets lead, 100 camp ovens, 248 cases, 100 casks, 23 casks, 10 caroteels currants, 30 hogsheads brandy, 5 kegs tobacco, 60 boxes 27 cases, R. Campbell, tertius; 4 rams, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 1 case, C. Tann; 100 cases, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 24 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.: 9 cases, H. W. Hamilton; 6 bales, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 100 cases, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 15 bales, 5 cases, Campbell and Co.; 1 box as addressed; 1 case jeweler as addressed; 3 cases, W. R. Piddington; 1 box, T. W. Shephard; 4 tons rock salt, Thomas Agars; 1 case, N. Turner; 3 cases, A. Brierley; 1 bale, William Christie; 3 boxes, D. Watt; 2 cases, Kirchner and Co.; 4 kegs, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 60 boxes, 10 firkins, 3 tierces, 26 kegs, 20 barrels, 123 cases, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 2 cases, C. Keep; 5 bales, 7 cases, W. Coleman; 10 bales, J. Thompson and Son; 71 cases, 2 casks, E. C. Weekes; 2 carboys, J. Row; 3 bales, 1 case, Rev. Dr. Ross; 27 cases, 10 cans, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 252 iron kegs, 9 casks, 5 cases, 10 wooden kegs, 5 bundles, 50 bundles iron, 1 box samples, 1983 bars iron, 7 bales, 1 flour mill, 50 tons timber, Levicks and Piper; 1 parcel and 3 boxes merchandise, as addressed.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Eliza and the Blonde, this evening at 6 o'clock.

PORT PHILLIP.

The Christina and Phœbe, from Sydney, arrived at Melbourne on the 27th ultimo.

The Lady Kennaway, 384 tons, J. Santry, master, from Plymouth 23rd November. James Byrne, surgeon superintendent, arrived at Geelong on the 5th February, with the following immigrants:—103 men, 92 women, 25 boys, and 24 girls—244 in all.

The Sibella and Corahill are laid on for California.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.—The Act of Parliament 12th and 13th Victoria, No. 96, is published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette*. It is a short Act to remove doubts as to the powers of Colonial Courts to try prisoners who have committed offences at sea. It provides that all persons charged in any colony with offences committed on the sea, may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the colony. Persons convicted of offences are to receive the same punishments as if convicted in England. There is a proviso that the Act shall not interfere with the powers given to the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land by the Act 9th Geo. IV., No. 83.

The Oriental, for Sydney, sailed from Gravesend November 18th. The John Knox, with Irish orphans, was to sail from Plymouth December 3rd. The only additional ship laid on for this colony was the Elizabeth, 711 tons, Rees, to sail December 1st. There had been no arrivals from Sydney.

The Sumatra has made a fair passage of 104 days from the Downs. On the 22nd December, spoke the Bangalore from Calcutta to London, out ninety-three days. 29th December, spoke the Sarah Abegail, from New York to California with passengers.

The Lilias experienced very bad weather since leaving Port Phillip. In the gale that commenced last Sunday morning, she lost nearly all her sails, and was driven to the northward of Port Stevens.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The following letter from Captain Maxwell, of H.M.S. Dido, on the advantages of ships from these colonies touching at the Falkland Islands, is published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Malvern Wells, Worcester, May 12, 1849.

Sir,—Conceiving that any information tending to shorten the voyage of Her Majesty's ships from the distant stations in the Pacific Ocean, may prove worthy the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I beg leave to call their attention to the advantage which would be derived in such cases, from touching at the Falkland Islands for water and refreshment in preference to the ports in the Brazils, which are generally resorted to for that purpose.

From recent experience, and having in command of Her Majesty's ship Dido returned from New Zealand by that route, and made the quickest passage on record, I am in a condition to state to their Lordships, that the Dido's passage from Cape Horn was shortened twenty days at least, by going to the Falkland Islands instead of Rio de Janeiro, and which will be evident, on a reference to that ship's log and track compared with those of any other of Her Majesty's ships which may have called at that port, in making the same voyage at the same season.

The Dido left Port William (East Falkland) on the 5th December, and arrived at Spithead in forty-nine days,—an average passage from Rio de Janeiro at that period of the year being not less than 50 days, and as the Falkland Islands are in the direct route from Cape Horn to both places, it is manifestly fair to assume that the whole of the time that would have been occupied in the passage between those Islands and Rio was saved, and which passage is estimated, on the average, at three weeks.

The saving of three weeks' wear and tear, wages, and victualling of a ship returning home to be paid off, is, I need scarcely observe, an object of consideration.

Their Lordships having access to the journals of numerous voyages, and the best sources of information as to the prevailing winds in these seas, I need only state that a ship coming home direct from the Falkland Islands is enabled, in proceeding to the northward, to shape a course so as to cross the southern tropic about the meridian of 25 degrees west, thereby deriving the full advantage of the south-east trades, so as to pass rapidly through them; whereas, in sailing from Rio de Janeiro a vessel is 20 degrees to the westward on the same parallel, and is frequently compelled to proceed six or eight degrees to the south before making sufficient easting to weather the Brazil coast.

With respect to refreshments for shipping, the Falkland Islands furnish abundant supplies of cattle, which can be obtained at a cheap rate at the Port of Stanley, the seat of Government, or at Port Louis, in Berkeley Sound, and ships can water with facility at either of those ports. Vegetables are scarce, but the Governor was giving every encouragement and assistance to the colonists to grow them in sufficient abundance for the supply of shipping, which I have no doubt they will speedily accomplish; and in the mean time I found wild celery an admirable substitute when boiled in the soup for the ship's company; spirits, salt meat, and other articles of sea victualling, can be supplied from the Government Stores at Stanley; and if that port was resorted to, private establishments, with supplies of naval stores, would soon be formed. A patent slip is expected to be sent out from England, a site for which had been already fixed upon in December last. It appears, therefore, very desirable that the admirable position of the Falkland Islands and the facilities afforded to navigation by the British Settlement there, should be made known extensively, and rendered available for the mercantile marine as well as for Her Majesty's ships navigating to and from the Pacific.

Trusting that I may not have unduly trespassed on their Lordship's time,

I have, &c.,
J. H. MAXWELL,
Captain R.N.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
9	SATURDAY	5 48	6 12	2 47	3 23
10	SUNDAY	5 49	6 11	4 2	4 40

New Moon, 9·22 A.M., March 14.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, March 9,

Will be presented a Drama, entitled A WONDERFUL WOMAN! The Marquis de Frontignac, Mr. Hydes; the Viscount de Millefleurs, Mr. Rogers; Crepin, Mr. F. Howson; Hortense, Mrs. Guerin; Cecile, Mrs. F. Willis. After which the Interlude of A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD. To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled THE ENCHANTED ISLE; or, HOW TO RAISE THE WIND ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

ENGLISH NEWS.

We have by the Sumatra, English papers to the 20th November.

The leading news has been forestalled by arrivals at the southern ports; but we give a number of extracts, and have as usual omitted other matter to make room for them.

We have also received several communications from our London correspondent, which contain much interesting information on important subjects.

COLONIAL FINANCE.

Under this head we yesterday published a letter from that old and highly respectable colonist, Mr. Richard Jones. Considering the intimate relation in which this gentleman has stood to the commercial, the agricultural, the banking, and the political interests of the colony for some thirty or forty years, having been the head of one of our leading mercantile houses, an extensive land and stock holder, the President of our oldest Bank, and one of the original members of the Legislative Council, his opinions on a question of finance are undoubtedly entitled to very high respect. Under this impression, we gave to his communication an attentive and a respectful perusal. And when we found that he was disposed to question the soundness of some of our conclusions as to the financial posture of the colony, we confess that, for that reason alone, we were half inclined to question it too. Though conscious of having spared no pains, in our periodical examinations of the Revenue Abstracts, to avoid error and to obtain clear and accurate views of the truth, we were afraid that when so veteran a financier avowed "opinions somewhat adverse" to those in which our enquiries had resulted, our diligence might have failed as a preservative against errors of judgment. Quite willing to stand corrected, we therefore looked again into the facts, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent we had misunderstood their bearings and misinterpreted their testimony. The results of this re-examination we now submit to the reader.

The point at issue is, whether the state of the revenue for the year 1849, as compared with that for the year 1848, justified the congratulations we offered to the colonists on its favourable aspect. Our friendly critic thinks it did not, and gives his reasons for so thinking. He first takes two heads of the General Revenue, "Rents of Tolls and Ferries," and "Assessment on Live Stock depastured beyond the Settled Districts," the one amounting to £6800, the other to £15,400. Why he should have classed these heads together does not appear. His comment upon the former is, "the sum received under the head of tolls and ferries belongs to road trusts, and ought to be entirely appropriated for the keeping of these trusts in repair." The remark implies that the sum is not so appropriated, but is absorbed into the revenue for other purposes. But what is the fact? The sum expended on roads, bridges, and ferries in the year 1848, was nearly £10,000. The expenditure estimated for the year 1850 is little short of £12,000. The revenue derived from this source in the year 1849 was £6800. The General Revenue, therefore, so far from *gaining* by its receipts from tolls and ferries, sustains a loss of several thousands of pounds.

The comment upon the Assessment on Live Stock is, that the produce of this impost is specially set apart by the Legislature for local purposes beyond the settled districts. We have not the means of ascertaining how the debtor and creditor account stands with regard to this item; but we may presume that as the Executive Council would hardly have the temerity to set an Act of Council at defiance, the money is, or will be, faithfully applied according to law.

The appropriation of Fees and Fines to the General Revenue is said to be objectionable. Those derived from Courts of Petty Sessions ought, it is maintained, to be applied to the public uses of the districts in which they are collected, particularly in works of charity and religion. This is mere opinion: upon what is it founded? As the maintenance of these courts is a charge upon the General Revenue, it is surely not unreasonable that the General Revenue should have the benefit of whatever sums they may be the instruments of raising.

The fines collected under the Disputed Boundaries Act are said to be "not an item of revenue, but an offering from those who quarrel about the possession of a piece of waste land." The same might be said of the sums derived from the quarrels of litigants in the Supreme Court and Courts of Requests.

The remarks respecting the proceeds of the sale of allotments in the Government Domain and Old Military Barracks, the proceeds of the sale of public property, the proceeds of the sale of confiscated and unclaimed property, the unclaimed balances of intestate estates, and surcharges recovered, are unobjectionable. These doubtless all belong to incidental receipts rather than to revenue. We are willing, therefore, to concede, that in the comparison of the proper revenue of 1849 with that of 1848, the aggregate amount of these incidentals should be discarded. And how will the comparison then stand? As follows:

	1848.	1849.
General Revenue ...	£213,465	£229,525
Less Incidental Receipts	4,810	9,482
	208,655	220,043
		208,655
Net Increase, being 5½ per cent.		£11,388

But Mr. Jones ought not to have overlooked the fact, that the General Revenue is divided into three classes; namely, 1. Taxes, Duties, Rates and Imports; 2. Fees and Fines of Public Offices; 3. Miscellaneous. The first only of these classes is that branch of the revenue proper, which affords a criterion of the commercial and general state of the country, the others being extraneous and accidental. The produce of the Taxes in each of the last two years was, in round figures—

1848	£193,900
1849	205,600
Net increase, being 6 per cent.	£ 11,700

Turning to the Crown Revenue, we are willing, for the sake of argument, to take it with the reductions contended for by our critic. The comparison will then stand as under:—

	1848.	1849.
Crown Revenue	£43,800 ..	£58,500
Deductions	..	2,300
		£56,200
		43,800
Net increase, being 28 per cent...		£12,400

Now, we think that, on Mr. Jones' own showing, our views of the improved aspect of the year's Revenue were not substantially wrong; and that, "upon close examination," the facts fully "justify" what he calls "the flattering prospect" we "held out."

The Supplement to this morning's *Herald* contains Domestic Intelligence; News from the Interior; Original Correspondence; *Gazette* Notices; English Extracts, and Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(From our London Correspondent.)

October 23, 1849.

Since my communication to you by the Thomas Arbuthnot, I have received numbers of the *Sydney Morning Herald* to the 30th June inclusive, including among them your journal of the 6th of that month, by which I perceive the announcement by the Speaker of your Legislative Council that the Governor had promised to forward to the Home Government the resolutions adopted by the colonial legislature, declining to accede to Lord Grey's proposal for the resumption of transportation. No doubt the vessels bringing these papers will have also brought to the Colonial Office Sir Charles Fitz Roy's official announcement of the above resolutions; so that the Colonial Office cannot now avoid knowing the formal determination of "the colony" on this subject, as expressed by its legitimate organ, the representative legislature of the country.

It is possible that this my present letter may also go by the Thomas Arbuthnot (though the *bag* was to be closed three days ago), but in case it should be otherwise, and this should reach you before the arrival of that vessel, I may as well briefly recapitulate some of the intelligence I have conveyed to you by her—1st, that though the overland mail brought to this country the resolutions of your Legislative Council of the first June last, the Colonial Office, I had reason to believe, were in ignorance—at least official ignorance—of them, and had resolved to act as though the resolutions of the year 1848 were still the declared sentiments of your legislature; and 2nd, that the Government had, within this very month, determined to send convicts direct from this country to Moreton Bay—a determination suddenly come to, on the application of certain gentlemen now in England who are connected with that part of the colony.

Whether the receipt of Sir Charles Fitz Roy's despatches will put a stop to this arrangement, I am not yet enabled to tell you. I should say that, remembering the text of Lord Grey's despatches, it will be *impossible* to transport another convict to New South Wales. At the same time, the "difficulties" of the Government in this matter of transportation are of the most perplexing kind; so that you may be assured the renunciation of New South Wales as a place to which convicts may by law be transported, will be a source of grievous disappointment to our authorities, and if the representations of your northern colonists, and the large number of applications said to be received by the Sydney Government for the convicts by the Hashemy, could be converted into a colourable pretext for re-considering the subject, right glad would they be to avail themselves of it. But it will puzzle official ingenuity to wriggle out of the terms of Lord Grey's despatches;—unless indeed the colonists should, on such a question, call for a *dissolution*, in order that another assembly of your representatives might vote for the revival of transportation!

On the whole, then, I assume it as settled, that New South Wales will not again take rank as "Botany Bay;" and I think it is quite as well for all interests that matters should be brought to their present "fix." Government must now be forced into something like a policy with respect to the convictism of the country. They have, for the last two or three years, ever since they abandoned their own non-transportation policy, been going upon a system of shifts and expedients — cajoling a colony here, brow-beating a colony there, coquetting with the penitentiary school of philanthropists one day, and with those who are for transportation the next;—it is time for all this trimming and irresolution to cease. They must arrive at some settled plan for dealing with the convicts. The country at large, and the Parliament, must if necessary be braved. If a practicable system of secondary punishment promises to be unpopular, the ordeal must nevertheless be gone through. Lord John can at times be mighty indifferent to an outcry; and let him steel himself against the clamour of those whose only anxiety is that Great Britain should be quit of her felons, but be at no further cost for them when once they are shovelled into a colony.

You will have noticed Prince Albert's proposal for a great national "Exposition" in the year 1851. I should hope the colony of New South Wales would contribute some specimens of its products. I am wrong indeed in calling it a national exposition—it is to be open to all nations. Some of your very choicest fleeces should be exhibited, and the best specimens of that woollen fabric of yours, known as the colonial Tweed;—if you could muster any wine of good flavour and perfume it would be well, but it should be unmistakeably good—and you might exhibit specimens of your different woods, as well as the ingenuity and skill of your handicraftsmen, in various articles of decorated cabinet work. Other things may be suggested by your experience. I think New South Wales ought to have a small niche in this great cosmopolitan exhibition; from which no doubt most important results in the trade of the world will follow.

I notice in your columns my Lord Grey's "military despatch" in the matter of the Sydney defences. Rest assured that the whole tendency of the times is to render colonies in the fullest sense of the term self-supporting. But I daresay you will be little disposed to quarrel with these economical sentiments, seeing that they are *the cause* of that other tendency of the times—to leave the colonies the fullest rights of self-government. The fact is that in every way the Home Government is aiming at economy. In the civil establishments consolidation is the order of the day; and in the naval and military, reductions of expense, with as little reduction as possible in actual and disposable force. Distant colonial fortifications—an irrecoverable outlay—I believe the Government will never expend another shilling upon; and if it were not for the convicts still in your part of the world, I doubt if Sydney would not be brought down to the South Australian standard for a military force—a single company of infantry. Were your Governor to write home to say that he could do without a solitary soldier to be paid for out of the British Treasury—just perhaps requiring a hundred or so of smart fellows to be *lent* by the Horse Guards as mounted police—he would be looked upon as a jewel of a Governor. But without waiting for suggestions of this sweeping kind from your part of the world, I have some reason to think that you will see some docking in your general staff before long. Undoubtedly an idea is daily growing more prevalent, even among those of our public men who are favourable to an extensive colonial system, that our civil and military establishments in the colonies have been far too grand and magnificent. And the reports of military men, from the great Duke downwards, are mistrusted, from their unavoidable professional leaning in favour of military augmentations of all kinds.

I was glad to see that Mr. Wentworth, on the 26th June, defended Mr. Scott for the presentation of a petition in favour of the renewal of transportation to New South Wales. Mr. Wentworth justly remarked that if Mr. Scott had (at that time) looked at the votes of your own legislature, and the opinions of the members, throwing out of sight altogether the petition which had emanated from a previous Select Committee, he was justified in the course he had taken. I may add further that it was the general belief among all people in England interested in the colony, that *the colony* was, on the whole, favourable to the resumption of some system of transportation. I do not believe there was any very settled idea as to what proportion of the population, or what classes, might be distinctly in its favour. But there was, as I say, a general idea that *the colony* was disposed to receive at least ticket-of-leave men. And this received its corroboration from the decision of your legislature. But I do not remember that after all Mr. Scott took a very active part in the matter. It seemed, I thought, and I give you merely my own impression from a public observation of his course in Parliament,—that he rather watched the development of a question upon which there was some diversity of opinion. I am led to these few remarks in justice to a gentleman who I think deserves well of the colony.

Of course now every body sees the matter in a different light. We now see that a large majority of the inhabitants have declared against transportation, and that the local legislature have set their seal to the popular will. Of course, in this, as in all other questions, there will be dissentients; but I presume in New South Wales, as elsewhere, you must go upon the principle of ruling by the majority.

October 26.

Since I addressed you on the 23rd, intelligence from the Cape to the 17th August has been received. I observe from published despatches of Lord Grey's to the Governor of that colony, that it is determined not to send convicts there *so long as the colonists are indisposed to receive them*. Thus you see the Colonial Office clings to the hope that the Cape colonists may *change their minds*. In other words, transportation to the Cape is looked upon as suspended—*not as irrevocably* given up.

October 27.

This morning's *Times* announces Cape papers to the 30th of August, and gives us a long leader on the subject of transportation to that colony. Observe the concluding remarks:—"If the Cape is obstinate, and other colonies follow its example, what is to become of judicial punishment, convict reform, or English Society? *The colonies should beware of pressing these questions too closely on the public mind.*" Why? The threat hidden in these words is, no doubt, that England will *give up* the colonies—renounce them once for all. It is surely not wise to suggest to the colonies the retort that will unavoidably rise to any declaration of a policy of that kind.

The *Times* of to-day also announces, at last, the receipt of despatches from your Governor. One would have supposed despatches had been received before; though I believe it is usual to notice the arrival of despatches from the colonial governors in the daily papers. Lord Grey, who is now out of town, and I believe at Howick, will have a nice digest of convict intelligence forwarded to him from Downing-street.

On further examination of your columns, I observe with great regret the large number of emigrants who remain hanging about the towns, refusing to proceed into the country districts of the colony. I believe, however, that you are in some error in Sydney in thinking that the notion *prevails* in England, that employment is as readily obtainable in the towns as in the country, by emigrants. I notice that you quote in your own columns the "sayings and doings of many of the emigrants recently brought out, who frankly declare that they did not emigrate to go into the bush, and who positively refuse to quit the towns." I can only assure you that, to my knowledge, all the men in this country who have devoted themselves to promote emigration to Australia, have ever made it their particular business to inculcate that it was chiefly farming men, farm mechanics, and shepherds who were needed in the colonies—that the colonies were overstocked with these town mechanics and tradesmen. And I believe I am quite right in saying that the Commissioners have a standing statement to the same effect, which is the answer to every application at their offices in town, or of their agents in the country. Nay, I believe they steadily refuse sending any but country people. Still there will be abuses. Many a man has probably been a farm labourer, but may be a bit of a mechanic as well. In his application he will sink his mechanical accomplishments, and will hail as a farming man. But farm men or not, my own experience tells me how fond all emigrants are at first of sticking to the towns. But if they remain it is quite their own obstinate choice—they are all warned in England that what the colonies want is men to go into the country. I may remark that it is chiefly among country gentlemen of estate that the active promoters of emigration are to be found. They feel the benefit of clearing their own properties of redundant poor. I may also remark, as I see you advert to the Colonisation Society (in your number of May 19th,) in relation to this subject, that I chance to know that that Society, having in view the real necessities of the Australian colonies, declines, as an invariable rule, to promote the application of any residents in the metropolis or other great towns. I believe one step to a remedy will be to send the ships direct to your different outports. Don't let the emigrants get a glimpse of Sydney. Send them to Moreton Bay, Port Macquarie, Twofold Bay, Port Albert, the Hunter—anywhere, but not to that seducing metropolis of yours, which turns the heads of emigrants after a few months' voyage, especially the wives and growing-up daughters, and makes them deride the dulness of a bush life.

I may mention that I do not think there is such a feeling for emigration just now as there was twelve months ago; at least, to the Australian colonies. But no doubt any amount of land fund, or money raised on debentures, would always find plenty to consume it. Emigrant lectures, emigrant newspapers and publications of all kinds, emigrant societies, *and stagnation in trade*, all combined a year ago to give a great spirit to emigration to the Australian Colonies; and for a time there is no doubt it was the leading idea of the country. But like other topics it had its *run*; and now with the revival of trade one hears little about Australia, its climate, and its capabilities! The lecturers have gone to sleep—the societies are either extinct or in a state of suspended animation—and the newspapers that were destined to lash the British mind every week into a "furor" for emigration have at once ceased to pay and to exist.

30th October, 1849.

Since my late remarks on Lord Grey's "military despatches," I have looked over the voluminous *second* Report from the Select Committee on Army and Ordnance Expenditure, recently published, together with the evidence given before the Committee. I find that Lord Grey was examined "by permission of the House of Lords" on the 8th June. In answer to a question by Lord Seymour, the Chairman on that day, Lord Grey remarks—"The principle I have always acted upon since I have been in the office has been that of refusing to recommend to the Treasury any works of defence, which appeared to me to be required for strictly local defence; I thought the fortifications to be paid for by this country ought to be confined entirely to those which are required for great national purposes, for purposes interesting to the whole empire. The Mauritius, for instance, I consider a naval and military post required for the security of our trade; therefore I think the fortification of that post, properly falls upon this country. On the other hand, there have been very pressing applications from such places as Sydney and Port Phillip for fortifications: complaints have been made by the colonists that very valuable property is liable to destruction with a very small force from abroad. I have invariably answered those applications by saying that for the protection of their own property the colonists must provide the means of defence. The legislature of New South Wales has been informed that if they will vote money for works of defence for Port Jackson, the Ordnance officers should be directed to carry them into execution, but that no proposition could be made to Parliament for votes for the purpose. The distinction, I think, was a very plain one, and it would confine the number of posts to be fortified to a very small number."

Mr. Vernon Smith then asks how the noble lord distinguishes the defences in Sydney, they being required against outward attack, from the defences in the Mauritius? Lord Grey replies—"I think the one is a great naval station. It is in the track of an important trade, and if it fell into the hands of an enemy, it might be maintained for a very long time to our serious inconvenience. But New South Wales is a very large colony, extending over many thousand square miles, inhabited now by a considerable population, a population with all the energy and activity which distinguish Englishmen wherever they go; and if an enemy did come to Sydney, it is totally impossible that they could maintain themselves there. They might do great mischief for a time, and might burn the town and the ships which are in the harbour; but with the whole country against them, and considering the nature of that country, it is totally impossible that any force which could be fitted out by any foreign power could hold possession of it. It is not so with the Mauritius; a comparatively small force, once established in that small island, might make it extremely difficult for this country to recover it."

Further on Lord Grey remarks: "I have long ago given very strict injunctions to the Governor of New South Wales that he is not to rely upon Her Majesty's army to perform the duties of police, but that the colony must provide police for itself. As to the garrison of New South Wales, it is not contemplated it should exceed 500 men."

And to a leading question by Mr. Cobden, Lord Grey observes: "I think it is very possible hereafter, if New South Wales continues to make progress in wealth and population, that this country might be released entirely from military expenditure on account of it."

The following question was from the same quarter: "Has your Lordship borne in mind that New South Wales is a part of the empire *which contributes nothing to our taxation*, and has no share in the responsibility of the enormous debt which has been incurred in this country, partly for the defence of our colonies; therefore, if, as a part of the British Empire, it ought to claim our protection; ought not it also to contribute towards our burthens?" The reply to this was—"I am afraid an answer to that question would lead me to rather greater lengths than would be quite convenient to the Committee."

Mr. Walter ask—"In reference to the assumption that the colonies do not contribute directly to the taxation of this country, is not your Lordship of opinion that indirectly, from the benefits which this country derives from emigration, they do contribute to a great extent to the burdens of this country?" Reply—"I am afraid I cannot say they bear any part of the burdens, because we have very much larger emigration to an independent nation, the United States, than we have to our own colonies put together."

I have here culled what I believe to be the most interesting of his Lordship's evidence, to you in New South Wales. It may anticipate perhaps the receipt of the large Blue Book itself in the colony. I may add that Lord Grey maintains the propriety of keeping up a "very small regular force" in New South Wales, as a nucleus for a volunteer force; and "considering what has hitherto been the policy of this country, it would not be advisable, at present at any rate, to call upon these colonies to defray the whole of their military expenditure."

Is there not one oversight committed by those who would devolve all the expense of fortifying Sydney upon the colony, on the the ground that the colonists should pay for their own protection? Do they not forget that there is always a large amount of purely British property in the number of ships lying in Port Jackson? If English ships were lying in an American port they could be touched neither by a hostile force belonging to a nation at war with America, nor by one at war with England. In the one case the neutrality of England, in the other of America, would protect English bottoms. But a war with England would subject English ships in any port of a British colony to destruction by the hostile power.

November 19, 1849.

I had hoped by this time to have gleaned some account of what the general projects of the Government were with respect to the transportation of convicts, but I have not been successful. Perhaps no general projects are yet matured. How *close* the authorities deem it necessary to be, you may judge from Lord Grey's reply to Mr. Adderley, inserted in the *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Adderley thought, as having had certain petitions from the Cape colonists to the House of Commons forwarded to him for presentation, that he was justified in seeking official information on the subject to which they referred, namely, the transportation of convicts to the Cape of Good Hope. But Lord Grey declined imparting any information, except through the Governor of the colony. At the same time it has been permitted to leak out that the Cape is given up as a colony to which convicts are to be sent. Mr. Adderley made a somewhat injudicious allusion to what he could do were Parliament only sitting, "when he would be entitled to have asked for the required information." I quote the honourable gentlemen's words from memory. He might have been entitled to ask; but Government would have been quite as entitled, then as now, to decline answering.

But one thing at least appears certain—the Moreton Bay scheme is still adhered to. The "Jerusalem" East India Shipping List, issued within the last few days, shows that the Bangalore is to sail with convicts to Moreton Bay on the 30th instant. The Poictiers was down in the preceding list to sail with convicts for the same destination, on the 14th instant. Whether she has yet slipped off or not, or her destination is changed, I do not at this moment know. Nor is there any telling what may be in store for your part of the world from Bermuda. I hear still rumours of a regular convict settlement in West Australia, but I cannot think it will be a very extensive affair. I see some naval men have lately had interviews with Lord Grey, and one of them, at least, I know has served in the Australian seas. Perhaps there is something in this. It may portend some new settlement.

I understand the Land and Emigration Commissioners' labours are just now confined to the following—the transmission of an emigrant ship, every two months, to the Cape of Good Hope; two or three ships, every month, from Plymouth, with *Irish emigrants* to the Australian colonies; and one a month from London, also to your part of the world, for the purpose of *working off* the approved *English* emigrants still on the Commissioners' books. From which, and other evidences, we gather that funds are getting low in Park-street. A very singular fact has just now come upon us with a somewhat startling effect. The Registrar General has announced that during the last year population has not increased! The main cause of this will, no doubt, be the prodigious emigration to America from Ireland. But its effects will probably be to lessen the emigration to your part of the world, even if you have plenty of funds for carrying it on. Trade and manufactures appear to be flourishing just now; and you may be certain that it is only distress which predisposes the English working people, speaking of them at large, to emigrate. I am very sorry to hear, from recent private accounts, that so many of the emigrants who have lately left for New South Wales have turned out indifferently. My belief is that a number of these people must have forged *the certificates*, (which are scrupulously required) of their past good conduct, as to their sobriety, industry, &c., and which purport to proceed from rectors, vicars, or other ministers, and magistrates. These worthy gentlemen will be deceived, no doubt, at times; but this would not account for the number of worthless characters who, from so many quarters, it is represented have gone out with the late emigrants. But I fear you must, as a general rule, make up your minds to this—that except in seasons of great distress in the mother country, the best men will not emigrate. And I have heard country gentlemen candidly declare they would be very sorry were it otherwise. I have heard some go even so far as to say, a *real* good working man, steady and sober, need never emigrate—he can always do too well at home. This I do not believe. There are times when the best men, with families, are brought to bitter distress; and in ordinary seasons even, it is frequently struggling up-hill work. Few old people can keep from the parish, do what they will. But the advantage of the colonies is that there the labourer is the solicited personage, and he gets so well paid that if he has the skill, steadiness, and sobriety, which would keep him from starving at home, he may hope to have his children independent in the colony. I have now before me the letter of a man who emigrated this very year to South Australia, from Warwickshire, with a wife and nine children. He appears to be a gardener. He says, "my wages is one pound per week, house rent and firing and water all free. Fred. gets 6s. per week and his board. Ann gets 2s. 6d. a week. Tom 2s. per week and his board. Ellen lives with a lady, she has sixteen pounds a year. Bill is about three miles from us, he gets 12s. per week and board and lodgings. Ann washes, that brings in about 9s. per week." And then comes this significant remark: "Dear Charlotte, I hope you are all well—*will you please to go to the Union, and see my dear old mother*, if she is alive, and tell her we all send our kind loves to her, and Mary, and Ted—I wish from my heart she was with us—we can have a joint of good fresh mutton or beef *every* day now—that is what we could not get in England. Charlotte, I should like you to come and take a cup of tea with me, I could make you a good one now—provisions are very cheap here—good beef and mutton, 2d. per lb.; tea, 2s. per lb.; best sugar, 3d. per lb.; butter very dear, and cheese." The only hope is, that the good labourer's head will not be turned with all this luck. He has little chance of dying, like his

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At No. 284, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, at 10 o'clock, continuation of Sale of Drapery.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At the Stores of R. Campbell, Esq., Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Hysonskin Tea, Hoop Iron; at 12 o'clock, at Campbell's Wharf, Sheet and Hoop Iron.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hay Press.

Mr. Stubbs.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, China Floss Silk, Gold and Silver Fans, &c.; at 12 o'clock, a House on the South Head Road, opposite the Sportsman's Arms.

Mr. Stewart.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Colts, Mares and Foals, Horses.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hobart Town Apples.

Police Office.—The Court was opened yesterday by the Mayor, who was shortly afterwards relieved by two of the gentlemen on the roster for the day, Mr. Holden and Counsellor Josephson; Mr. Henderson did not attend Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Smart, and Mr. Sillitoe, have been summoned for bench duty this day (Saturday.)

Result of Colonial Produce Sales.—Mr. R. Fawcett sold during the week 921 cheeses, from 4d to 5¼d. per lb., 186 hides, at 5s. 9d.

Mr. Samul Lyons requests the attention of the trade and others to his sales this day, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the stores of R. Campbell, Esq., Circular Wharf: damaged hoop iron, also hyson skin tea; at Campbell's Wharf, damaged hoop and sheet iron ex Glenbervie.—*Communicated.*

The attention of the public is called to Mr. W. G Moore's sale of this morning, at 284, Pitt street, opposite the Theatre, when another portion of the bankrupt stock, ex Minerva, will be put up for competition.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The demand for goods for export continues exceedingly brisk, embracing a great variety of articles of import; the products of the country have likewise been taken in large quantities for the Californian market—Timber, Coals, Dairy Produce, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Candles, Refined Sugar, have all been shipped in quantities, causing a large amount of capital to circulate. It is impossible to calculate the advantages derived by these colonies from their intercourse with California—agriculturists and the mercantile community have alike shared the benefits already reaped. A market like this for our surplus products of all descriptions, is what we had long looked for in vain; and no other country can supply it with so great a variety, and with such facility. We have heard of no speculative purchases this week, but considerable quantities of goods have been taken to supply actual wants. Sales of sugar have been numerous, and Tea has also been taken in quantities.

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

Sydney, March 9.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

In Wool and Tallow we have no alteration to notice, all parcels having been readily disposed of at former quotations. Hides have commanded considerably higher figures, 7s. 6d. having been procured for home use for some of first-rate country cure—tanners being completely run out of stock.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	2½	to	0	0
Fair to good	1	0½		0	0
Low to middling	0	10½		0	11½
Locks, pieces, &c.	0	6½		0	9
Grease	0	5		0	6
Sheepskins	0	3½		0	4½
Hides (each)	0	0		7	6

TALLOW.

Beef—Gorrick and Fleming	£26	5 0
H. W. Hamilton	26	10 0
Bourne Russell	26	15 0
Ashe, Bathurst	26	10 0
Mutton—Bourne Russell	28	0 0

MORT AND BROWN,
Auctioneers.

Sydney, March 18.

Sydney Markets.—Wheat has been supplied in considerable quantities during the week, and is purchased at an advance on last week's quotations, say 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., according to sample.—Maize is from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d., barley 3s., and oats 2s. 9d. per bushel. Flour remains at £10 for fine, and £9 for seconds, per ton of 2000 lbs. Bran is without alteration—10d. to 11d. per bushel. Biscuit has advanced 1s. per cwt., present quotations being 17s. for cabin, and 13s. for ship, per cwt. Potatoes fetch from 50s. to 60s. per ton. Last week's remarks as to cattle, &c., for slaughter, and butcher's meat, are applicable to the state of the market this week. As respects horse stock, good horses, ready made, are in great request, with few or none to meet the demand. At Mr. Armstrong's sale of a selection from Mr. James Roberts's stud, on Wednesday last, the following prices were obtained: 1 at £21, 1 at £19 10s., 3 at £17, and 3 at £13; 2 pair at £21 each, 2 pair at £26 each, 1 pair at £24 each, and 1 pair at £22; and 7 horses at £8 each; besides these there were 6 horses belonging to another party which averaged £5 each: all the foregoing were unbroken animals. At his usual weekly sale Mr. Armstrong disposed of a Clydesdale entire for £26, an entire blood at £35, several hackneys at an average of £13, with sundry rough unbroken horses at an average of £4. Mr. Stewart's sale during the week consisted of 25 head at an average of about £8 each, with two Clydesdale entires at £20 and £25, with a pair of carriage fillies at £18. The market is glutted with an overwhelming quantity of inferior stock. Hay sells at the market at from £4 to £4 15s. the ton, and straw at £2 6s. to £2 15s. per ton.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, November 20.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds maintain their recent rise. Consols for money opened at 93¾ to ⅞, and closed at 93¾. During the day they were done at 94 for the account, but the last price for that period was 93¾ to ⅞. The abundance of money causes a great scarcity both of Stock and Exchequer-bills for immediate delivery. Bank Stock left off 198 to 199; Reduced, 92½ to ¾; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 93¼ to ⅜; Long Annuities, 8 7-16; India Stock, 258 to 260; India Bonds, 83s. to 86s.; and Exchequer-bills, 49s. to 52s. premium.

A few transactions were completed in Mexican stock to-day owing to the nature of the advices received *via* America, but the highest prices were not supported. The actual bargains quoted in the official list were—Mexican, for money, at 29,26½, and ¾; Spanish Five per Cents., 16 ⅞ and ¾; the Three per Cents., 35½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 84½ and 85¼; and Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 54.

The corn-market to-day was dull, with a decline of 1s. in the inferior descriptions.

The Royal British Bank commenced business in London this morning.

The advices from Vienna are to the 14th inst. The premium on specie continued to advance. On gold it was 13, and silver 7⅞ per cent. The new loan had partially recovered, and was now about 1 discount. The exchange on London was again less favourable, the quotation being 10.54

The private letters from New York by the Europa maintain the favourable tone which has characterised all the recent advices. Money was in slightly increased demand, but the stock-market continued firm, without the least variation from the prices of the preceding week. The news received from England by the Hibernia to the 20th of October of the increasing excitement on the Liverpool cotton-market had scarcely had time to produce its effect, but a rise of half a cent was demanded, and fears were entertained that during the next few months a wild and dangerous business in cotton was to be looked for. There was nothing fresh from California, but a month's later news was expected by the Empire City, which would be due in the course of four or five days. Upwards of 200 berths had already been taken for the return trip of that vessel, and the emigration both from Boston and New York, large as it had hitherto been, seemed still on the increase. One new feature in the movement was, that in many cases entire families, instead of single individuals, were now embarking. The cargoes carried out consisted mostly of frame houses, bricks, and building materials, and in one instance there had been a considerable consignment of coffins. With regard to the project for the Nicaragua Canal, a general feeling was entertained that it would be speedily carried out under a perfectly harmonious arrangement between the Governments of England, France, and to the United States.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From the Spectator, November 17.)

Returning health and parting crime occupy the town in conjunction, as the Cholera and the Bermondsey murder have done before: this week we have the thanksgiving and the execution—the common talk of Tuesday and the common duty of Thursday. It is not a very suitable combination, but so it happens in human affairs, that the good jostles with the bad, the base with the sublime; the worst part of the evil, however, being always of our own manufacture.

Murder, for instance, is a human product: the ignorance and bad training which occasion murder are the results of human misdoing; the brutal exhibition of Tuesday is an eminently human work. There is shame in that fact, but also hope; since the human origin of the evil, and our sense that it is evil, indicate that the riddance of it is in our own power. Efforts are made to effect a step in that direction, by preventing public executions; and to that end, Mr. Charles Dickens bestows his descriptive powers on the atrocious composition and demeanour of the crowd—its infamous characters, its gross pleasures, its unnatural levity. The benevolent novelist seems to regard the collection and the blood-relishing stimulation of such a crowd as the most revolting part of an execution; and he recalls a promise made by Sir George Grey, to consider the expediency of executing the extreme sentence of the law within the prison walls. We can conceive that the gloomy mystery of such a mode might impart an imposing terror, which is assuredly wanting in the naked infliction of death. On the other hand, while we have amongst us such a tribe as that collected in Horsemonger Lane unredeemed, it is perhaps as well that it should be paraded occasionally in our view, lest we forget it even more completely than we do; and it should seem that a public execution is almost the only occasion for that sort of conference between the public at large and the public of the New Cut or Mutton Hill—about the very worst occasion that could be. It is a horrid business in all its parts; but numbers are beginning to reflect upon it, and that is the first step to amendment—which will ultimately go beyond the British version of death by bowstring, a private hanging.

In the other matter also numbers are beginning to reflect healthily, and upon authority too. The Bishop of London has made an admirable use of the thanksgiving, in expounding the rationale of a practical piety. The enlightened Prelate shows how much of the parting pestilence was produced by causes which human care might have removed, and how a pious observance of the Divine laws would save a recurrence of the visitation; so that if we neglect this duty, we refuse, with our eyes open, to be the obedient and true instruments of Providence. We scarcely have the right to give thanks if we will not work for the boon.

The agricultural incident of the week is the interlude of the Drummond among the farmers; and as pregnant with instruction is it as one of Molière's comedies. Mr. Henry Drummond attends a Protection meeting, to bestow his silent countenance; is invited to make a speech, but declines; and then volunteers a speech which is an explosive shell full of scattered truths. He rebuked the assembled Protectionists for their cant about defrauded rights, and the stuff about the treachery of Peel: he admitted the importance of his own party, but avowed that it could not get on for want of men of commanding faculties—they had no first-rate leader, and the average men were jealous of bein; led by others no better than themselves; and he wound up this candid lecture with a plan for redeeming the National Debt, which is no other than Mr. Disraeli's! It occurs to us that Mr. Drummond's party fails to make way, not so much for want of a leader or head, as for want of any real, tangible, practical object. Inasmuch as it purposes nothing which can be done, the party is practically without any object at all, and has thus become a party without a purpose: that is political annihilation.

But yet there are things to be done, for which the leaders of the "Country party," the Advocates of "protection for industry," the "farmer's friends," or whatever they please to call themselves, are responsible while they do so call themselves. See what Mr. Weller announced at this very meeting—that there are in his county, men who are able to work, most anxious to work, yet unable to get work, and therefore leading a precarious life between starvation and depredation. That is not confined to the county of Surrey; it is so in all directions, from Inverness to Devonshire. Is not this an urgent and alarming state of matters? Yet we have this party without a purpose holding its meetings to fish for an object, and listening, edified, to the facetious pleasantries of the goodhumoured and sharp-witted censor-general.

Amnesty and condemnation divide the attention of France at present. President Bonaparte has issued a partial amnesty for persons imprisoned on account of the insurrection in June 1848, by which seven out of twelve hundred are set free The remaining five hundred are in prison for "other offences"—mostly, however, of a sort collateral to the main offence. This step displeases the extreme parties on both sides. Of the Conservatives it is a sheer defiance. To the Mountain it is a boon void for imperfectness—that party demands the freedom of the other five-hundred. But the important trait of the affair is the absolute independence assumed by the President; he "cuts" all parties in the Assembly, takes his own course, and makes a decided hit at popularity.

The trial of the prisoners at Versailles, for the demonstration in June, 1849, has had more curious incidents. The prisoners rested their defence on a paradox, and were condemned on a repartee. They pleaded by implication that there was no insurrection; and it is clear from the evidence that no plot had been matured, although some of the leaders contemplated a plot if the opportunity should have turned up. But the conspiracy evaporated before it could be put together. The overt acts were incoherent improvisations. There was therefore no insurrection properly so-called, but only, if we may term it so, an insurgibility. The defence, however, rested on the abstract "*right* of insurrection," which is said to be guaranteed by law! This is the national love of paradox surpassing the sublime. The constitution does grandiloquently confide itself to "the patriotism and safe-keeping of all Frenchmen"; and the Roman expedition was a clear violation of the clause which forbids intervention by arms against the *people* of a foreign state; but the idea of pleading right to rebel, before the tribunal of the powers that be, shows a wonderful reliance on the indigenous love of antithesis. Of course the Judge said, that the law could not recognize the right to rebel, and the Advocate-General very properly observed, that on the right to rebel against the Administration the National Assembly alone could decide. On which duplex repartee, upholding the administrative right to set the constitution at nought, the Judge refused to hear the defence out! He wished to employ counsel to plead some other defence, more pleasing to the judicial mind: but the prisoners repudiated their defenders and the advocates in court declined to defend the men against their will. So, in the midst of some altercation with the accused, the judge severally sentenced different parties to transportation and imprisonment. So much for the Constitution, or the guarantees of legal forms. No party in France really venerates either: the Constitution is but a programme, and the Code Napoleon is made a starting-point for eliminating a law *è converso*. France is governed by the sword—openly at some seasons, at other seasons by the sword sheathed with intrigue.

Still we are forced to note, that not a week passes without some sign of trouble from different parts of our Colonial empire. The mischief is really more widely spread and more pregnant with danger than the English public can well be led to believe. The letter which Dr. Lang, of New South Wales, leaves for Earl Gray on quitting the shores of England, cannot but be disagreeable to his Lordship. Although rough in its language, and sectarian in some of its views, its main statements make a formidable bill of impeachment—alarming because those statements cannot be pronounced false. Of the future, Dr. Lang takes the gloomiest view; 'looking, as many in Australia do, and a few perhaps in Downing Street, to nothing short of separation. We do not share his fears, but only because we believe it impossible that England can permit a continuance of the administration which would unquestionably lead to that result in the end.

Labuan is a "British dependency" so recent and so small that Englishmen forget to reckon it among our possessions; if we may trust the accounts received through Singapore, only too strongly confirmed indeed, official neglect is suffering the energetic Rajah Brooke to mingle the office of governor with the part of knight-errant, taking a savage lead in the warfare of savages, and recklessly pursuing his own advantage and glory.

From Canada we learn the disappointment of our anticipations that the question respecting the seat of Government would be set at rest: the Government is transferred to Toronto, which is to alternate with Quebec in the official favour. The colonists say that Lord Elgin is afraid, and the gossip of the papers makes him say that it is Lady Elgin who will not face Montreal again. If not dictated by personal feelings of that kind, the move is an act of spite so paltry as to bring the Government into contempt as much as sheer cowardice could do. As an act of policy it is bad, because it favours the Annexationists in Montreal, by giving them better grounds for their disaffection. Surely Ministers at home must begin to perceive the utter unfitness of their colleague in the colony for any post of command, and the troublous tendency of his foibles?

THE TALLOW TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

Monday, November 19.—Since Monday last, the delivery of Tallow has not exceeded 2242 casks; yet the market has ruled tolerably steady as to price. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. to 37s. 3d.; and for forward delivery, 36s. 6d. to 36s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. There are now upwards of 17,000 casks on their way from St. Petersburg. The latest advices state that the Russians were disposed to speculate at comparatively high prices. The stock of Tallow at St. Petersburg, on the 2nd instant, was 31,400 casks.

Particulars of Tadlow.

	1849.	1848.	1847.	1846.	1845.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	41,041	33,712	18,047	16,791	30,177
Price of Y.C.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 3d.	48s. 3d. to —s. 0d.	44s. 9d. to 45s. 0d.	46s. 0d. to 48s. 3d.	42s. 0d. to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,242	2,608	2,744	2,801	2,019
Do. from 1st June	41,447	48,624	43,194	40,984	48,836
Arrived last week	548	90	500	3,023	5,037
Do. from 1st June	57,015	74,704	53,142	47,332	63,041
Price of town	39s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	52s. 6d.	45s. 0d.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Mark-lane Express.)

British Wools.

Leeds November 16.—We have not any change to report in the demand or prices this week.

Liverpool, November 16.—Scotch.—We are not able to report any improvement in demand for Laid Highland Wool. White is not wanted at present rates. Good Cheviot is still enquired for, and commands full prices. The inferior and heavy classed are in less request.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.	7	6 to	8	3
White Highland ditto	9	6	10	0
Laid Crossed ditto unwashed	9	0	11	0
Ditto ditto washed	10	0	12	9
Laid Cheviot ditto unwashed	10	0	13	6
Ditto ditto washed	14	0	18	6
White Cheviot ditto ditto	20	0	22	0

Import for the week ..... 64 bags
Previously this year ..... 15,953 "

There are to be public sales of Foreign wool here on the 23rd inst., when will be offered about 300 bales South Australian, 50 Cape, and about 300 East Indian. In the mean time there is only a moderate business doing by private contract.

Imports for the week ..... 1449 bales.
Previously this year .....47035 "

Foreign Wool.

City, Monday.—The market is firm although in about a fortnight we shall have further sales.

The imports into London last week were only about 40 bales, all from Germany.

Breslau, Nov. 17.—During the last fortnight transactions have been on a limited scale, owing to the absence of all foreign purchasers, who had left our place to visit the fairs of Frankfort and Pesth. Nevertheless, some hundred cwts. of fine fleece and lambs' wool at from 75 to 82 thalers sold at fully previous prices, and several flocks of middling combing wool realised 52 to 53 thalers. Skins in bundles fetched 66 to 68, and a lot of Russian well washed wool 56 thalers. In all there have been taken out of the market nearly 600 cwts., which quantity, however, has been amply compensated by new arrivals. The contracting business for the future clipping has been rather quiet since the most sanguine speculators are unable and unwilling to satisfy the exaggerated pretensions of the growers. The last fair at Frankfort-on-the-Oder proved very good for cloth and woollen manufactures, but not very favourable for wool, which was in less demand than might have been expected The Pesth Leopoldi wool market turned out very satisfactorily for fine qualities, of which large quantities have been purchased for foreign (most part French) account at steady prices; the lower descriptions, on the contrary, were very much neglected, and receded 3 to 6 florins per cwt.—Gunsburg, Woolbroker.

Leeds, November 16.—The transactions in foreign wools during the past week have been very unimportant. The manufacturers buy very sparingly at present, having only trifling orders on hand.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

(From the Times, November 20.)

The organs of the Canadian "Opposition" take great pains to assure us that their royalty is a matter of interest, not of feeling. In that spirit of exaggeration which prevails in all the colonies, and is becoming characteristic in the New World, they would even make themselves more selfish that they need be, or are. What is the amount of injury they now suffer at our hands. It chiefly consists of a short-lived and knavish monopoly, which, considering its actual working, no respectable nation could possibly maintain. For two or three years we gave the carriers and wharfingers of the St. Lawrence a species of premium on the export of American corn sufficient to divert it from its more natural outlet by the New York canals. We have given this up, not on special grounds, though special grounds might well have demanded that step, but on general grounds, comprehending the whole commerce and population of this country and the whole world in their range. So the Tories and other patriots of Montreal make it a personal affair. They are full of indignation because the substantial interests and the moral dignity of this empire are not to be sacrificed to the maintenance of an illicit trade, for such it was in fact, carried on for the special advantage of a small town, whose population stood to that of this metropolis in the exact ratio of one to a hundred. They exclaim, with those piteous accents that are wont to melt a mother's heart, "The parent's hand is withdrawn; we are left to go alone, and so far virtually independent; we are actually in the position of a young child; unable to walk properly, and having its hand let go by its nurse, it falls flat: and to fall flatter than Canada has fallen is not within the bounds of possibility. But we have spirit enough not to remain fallen, therefore we struggle to rise and catch at annexation as the only thing that can assist us out of the mud." We quote from the *Montreal Courier*.

All this sounds very deplorable, and is designed of course on the historical precedent of the "Groans of the Britons." But how stands the facts of the case? This poor foundling left naked on the snows of Canada, unable to walk, deprived of its nurse's hand, and consequently fallen flat on its face, is now receiving in one form or another, from the over-worked and cramped up population of these islands, about a million a year. The colony is, at least, as well off as the agricultural interest of the mother country, with millions upon millions of taxation, and nothing done for it by a parent's hand. The patriots of Montreal feel themselves very ill used because we do not grant them that "protection" which we have been forced to deny the British aristocracy. With all the purity and the pathos of defrauded infancy, they forthwith exclaim, that since we do not help them to cheat the Yankees out of the carriage of their own corn, they will annex themselves to the victims of that ill-timed conspiracy. The Yankees, of course, will appreciate friends who join them because they are no longer permitted to rob them. Such, however, is the sum and total of the injustice done to the inhabitants of Montreal—always excepting that we have ceased to afford a nurse's hand, in the shape of a British party, monopolizing all the offices of state, the crown lands, and everything else that could be divided or given. We no longer allow a colonial class to misgovern, to bully and plunder all the rest of the colony, to rob the United States under the fraudulent pretence of colonial protection, or to tax the population of the mother country, through the medium of differential duties; and, immediately, the poor child cries out that it is shamefully used, and will disown its unnatural parent. Certainly never was so much virtuous indignation raised on so slight and so fictitious a capital. That the United States would be glad enough to annex Montreal, we doubt not, for all is fish that comes into that net, but they could hardly have the face to endorse the quarrels of Montreal with the mother country.

We do not at all dispute, what, indeed, is a matter of plain common sense, that the withdrawal of "the parent's hand," as it is sentimentally entitled at Montreal, naturally suggests the question of independence. When a father withdraws a son's allowance, the son will probably take into his serious consideration the duty of setting up for himself. But it by no means follows—and this is what we wish the people of Montreal to consider—that the withdrawal is a wrong, so as to justify an offensive mode of independence. If the father in our parallel has a dozen other children to educate and provide for, and if the eldest son is now thirty, the latter ought not to pick a quarrel, call himself a destitute foundling, an orphan, a sprawling babe, or anything of that sort, merely because at that mature age he no longer receives the same allowance as he did at the University. Yet this is what our children at Montreal are doing. We ask them to go about the question, if they must take it up, in a manly and generous manner. We have other children to look after, and must be just and fair before we can be generous and "protecting." In this metropolis there are more babes that cannot stand on their feet, or frame their lips to "mamma," than there are persons of all ages in both Montreal and Quebec. We must look after our real babes as well as our metaphorical children; and the plain fact is, that we can no longer afford to tax our population at home for the sake of the colonies. We ask these complainants, then, to consult both their own dignity, and the evident necessities of the case, by discussing the question of independence on its own proper grounds. It has no necessary connexion with the Canadian Corn Bill, or the Timber Bills, or the Rebellion Losses Bill, or Lord Elgin, or any other lord. But is it necessary to ask the Canadians to discuss the question in this spirit? No. With singular and almost ludicrous inconsistency, the journal from which we have quoted the above querulous remonstrance, and which would make independence an act of mere revenge, is at pains to show that it is a distinct and even a pre-existent question. "Those who believe," says the *Montreal Courier*, "that the movement which has been commenced in Canada is a mere flash, a momentary ebullition of feeling caused by the outrage (!) of the Indemnity Bill, are very short sighted. There has always been an annexation party in Canada. It would not be difficult to prove that that party has been gradually gaining strength; that it has been by degrees winning over to its side many sensible men, whose reason is convinced that theoretically an independent State must be better for Canada than political connexion with a country so far off as Great Britain." And the writer goes on to show that annexation is only a question of time, that everybody in his heart thinks so, that English statesmen have said so in Parliament, and that the most influential journals of the mother country declare it "time and again." Nay this is the very time long ago indicated by the fates. "Five and twenty years ago," says the writer, "George Canning told Mr. Rush that in a quarter of a century England would be prepared to cede to the United States all her North American possessions; that her policy was regulated with a view to that event." After such explanations it is mere hypocrisy, and very hollow hypocrisy, to pretend that Canada is driven to the question of independence by the injustice or unkindness of the mother country.

But the real question is by no means a simple one. In case of annexation Canada would immediately lose, first the benefit of a large British expenditure; secondly, the protection for her timber in our market; thirdly, the power of fixing her own tariff of imports. That for all these losses she might find an equivalent in a free admission to the market of the United States, and in the growing fortunes of that mighty confederation, we will neither affirm nor dispute. Annexation would most probably lead to an immense, indeed an overwhelming irruption of American citizens, enterprise, and capital into the new States. Population would increase. Local traffic would prosper. The price of land and houses would rise. New public works would be projected, and Canada would soon exhibit the rough and rude activity of a Western State. But how far individuals, localities, or classes might participate in these improvements, it would be difficult to foresee. If, as is alleged, Canada West now finds itself beaten by New York, and cannot export with profit wheat at 80 cents per bushel while it is a dollar at New York, the inference would seem to be that in the event of annexation the foreign commerce of Canada West would pass through New York and leave Montreal more deserted than ever. But, after all, the most serious consideration is neither profit, nor yet mere loyalty. How would the Canadians, such as they are, like to see their country and cities swamped in a flood of that less respectable sort of Yankeeism which haunts the present frontier? How would the old fashioned *habitans*, or the descendants of the old British loyalists, or the military colonists, or any other quiet "Britishers," like to feel their present dignified position merged in the triumph of Republicanism? There exists a great difference of manners and of sentiment, far greater than what now distinguishes many European States. Such differences offer as serious obstacles to perfect and successful amalgamation as mountains and seas; and it might possibly turn out, notwithstanding the alleged financial and mercantile benefits of annexation, that Canada did not feel more comfortable with her adopted sisterhood, than with her own natural parent.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE COLONIZING!

(From the Spectator, November 17.)

Colonizing is one of the last things that would be suspected of the Colonial Office in Downing street; yet verily we have discovered a colonizing project in that quarter: and as the Office is the last body you would expect to find volunteering such a scheme, so it selects the last country you would select as a field—Van Diemen's Land; the mode of the thing is equally *recherché*; and finally, the treatment of the project itself, by its own authors, has no precedent except the treatment of the Australian Colonies Bills or the convict colonization of the present Government.

It starts from the fact that unskilled labour is already redundant in Van Diemen's Land, and that the settlement of small capitalists and persons capable of employing labour is most desirable; and then it sets forth a plan for encouraging such settlement. Persons depositing money in "sums of £100 each," will be allowed passages for themselves, families, and servants, to the colony, at a fixed scale—"For a cabin passage, £50; for an intermediate do. £25; for a steerage, £20." Arrived in the colony, the depositor will be allowed credit in land for the whole amount deposited at the rate of one acre for every pound sterling In addition to that return of his money, he will find land prepared for his reception, materials for building, and other kinds of assistance, estimated to be worth fifty per cent. more. A considerable number emigrating together would find facilities for settling in a body, with assistance for building a place of worship and a school. To secure that the emigrants shall have the means of present subsistence on landing, every depositor will be required to advance an additional sum of £20 for every statute adult in his family, the money to be repaid to him in the colony. To check any abuse of these free passages by persons to go to other colonies and only colourably migrating to Van Diemen's Land, each depositor will be allowed an untransferable "location ticket" for his land, which will not be converted into a Government grant until two years shall have elapsed.

Such is the project developed in a "Notice" officially signed by the Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, but manifestly claiming a higher authorship. This is attested by many characteristic ingenuities. It never would have occurred to the Commissioners to select Van Diemen's Land as a special field for colonizing activities. The withholding of a marketable land-order, lest, on seeing his new country, the settler should evade, is exceedingly clever: the author of the project facetiously and modestly talks about "an intermediate *do*;" but to us, if we may be allowed the same classic tongue, the whole project is very like an extreme *do*. The plagiarism of the design from the plans of the New Zealand Company, its reduction to a miniature scale, its little inducements and little checks, and little counter-inducements and little counter-checks, all betray the fine Roman hand.

But if any proof were wanting, it would be furnished by the peculiarly characteristic history of the notice. The document is dated on the 27th of August; it got into circulation soon after that date, and was described, as a piece of news, in the city article of the *Times*. The effect of that advertisement was shown in the applications sent in to the office whence the notice issued; and from the sensation created by the project, as by all plans for emigration—so eager and undiscriminating is the public desire for facilities of that kind—we imagine that no small number of inquiries were poured upon that embarrassed department. The reply was, that the notice was—retracted! No objection had been made, but clearly something was amiss. What was it? Objections to the project might be urged freely; but it was supposed that they had been anticipated, as in the case of the Australian Colonies Bill—that the project was to be overhauled and modified, or altogether suppressed. Probably the real motive for the retractation will be for ever buried in the arcana of the office, since the sequel supplies none: after a time, the notice has been reissued—unaltered! But what guarantee has the settler whom it invites that it will not be again retracted, and altered, perhaps after the emigrant has sailed?

The General Thanksgiving Day.—Thursday having been appointed by her Majesty in council to be kept as a day of general thanksgiving for the cessation of the cholera, nothing could be more gratifying than the extraordinary manifestation of public gratitude to the Almighty throughout the metropolis. The shops were closed throughout the day; the streets, during the performance of Divine service, were deserted; the churches were all unusually well attended, and some in which favourite preachers officiated were crowded to excess. On the north side of the Thames and on the south, at the west end and the east, an universal spirit of thanksgiving and deep gratitute to the Almighty prevailed. The business operations of the city were entirely suspended; and in those districts where the force of the scourge was most severely felt, it was observed that the poor presented themselves in unusual numbers in the house of God, thus affording an affecting evidence of the strong desire entertained by those who had been the chief sufferers to express, in a religious and becoming manner, the grateful emotions which the removal of the pestilence had excited in their hearts. In all the churches collections were made for the benefit of the poor, and especially for the relief of those whom the cholera, by sweeping away their relatives, had left destitute and friendless. Each congregation was invited to further this general object by different means, and they all contributed largely and willingly. Their pastors, in the great majority of instances, urged them, as a duty strikingly revealed by the pestilence, to seek to elevate the social and sanitary condition of the poor; and the grace of the Almighty was often eminently evoked that a spirit of beneficence and charity to their less fortunate fellow-creatures might descend upon and be exercised by the wealthy. During the intervals of public worship, the church bells all day rang out in token of the public thanksgiving, and nothing occurred to throw the slightest cloud upon the proceedings. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, and escorted by the under-sheriffs and the Mansion-house officials, attended divine service at St. Paul's, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, adapted to the occasion of the general thanksgiving. The congregation was extremely numerous. It will be recollected that the late Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall banquet on the 9th instant, said "He was happy to add, that by the blessing of Divine Providence he was enabled to hand over the government of the city to his successor with a clean bill of health." The present Lord Mayor, has, in the opinion of his fellow citizens, adopted the best means in his power of publicly acknowledging, at the opening of his mayoralty, that this, with every blessing which this vast city is favoured with, comes from Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Throughout the provinces, our information leads us to believe that the joyful, yet solemn, religious festival was celebrated in a manner every way becoming the character of a Christian people; and we cannot doubt that the external decorum and propriety conspicuous in the general aspect of our deserted marts of traffic, our quiet streets, and our thronged churches, may be taken as a faithful index to the sincere and reverential feelings of myriads of pious hearts.—*Weekly Chronicle, Nov. 18.*

Experiments with lights supported by Parachutes. — Woolwich, November 16.—A number of officers assembled at the Mortar Battery, at half-past five o'clock, p.m., when quite dark, to witness experiments with the common 8-inch carcases of the service used for firing, so as to give light to show the position of an enemy in dark nights, and to compare them with an invention to answer the same purpose more effectually, invented by Captain Boxer, Royal Artillery. The first fired was one of the carcases from an 8-inch mortar, and it fell to the ground at a distance of between 200 and 300 yards, and continued burning about ten minutes. One of the cases containing Captain Boxter's plan was then fired. It consists of two tin cases, each being half a sphere, the one containing the composition which burns like a brilliant blue light, and the other the parachute, formed of a light description of closely woven bunting. The diameter of the cases appeared to be about five inches, and when fired, they attained a considerable altitude, but the parachute in the first instance did not open out sufficiently, and the lighted composition soon fell to the ground. The second fired on Captain Boxer's plan, was a beautiful spectacle, the balls ascending to a great altitude, and when at the highest point an explosion took place similar to the bursting of a rocket in the air, and out came a parachute fully six feet in diameter, and about three feet depth, suspending the brilliant blue light, and gradually descending in a south-east direction, owing to the point of the compass from which the wind was blowing at the time, and lighting the part of the common on which it descended with a light nearly equal to what is given by a full moon on a clear night. The third and fourth that were fired on Capt. Boxer's principle were equally successful, and all appeared much gratified with the result. It may be mentioned that the parachute which supports the burning composition on Capt. Boxer's plan is about from seven to eight feet above the burning matter, six cords descending from it are attached to a small chain about a foot long, fixed to the composition shell.

A Catholic Prelate on Irish Agitation.—The Right Reverend Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, in reply to the circular from the National Conference, says:—Indeed, I think whatever exertions may be made, should be made without including in them ecclesiastics of any grade. One party will call us abettors of treason, if not downright conspirators; whilst another party will attribute their want of success in their undertakings to our undue interference. Hence, I look on neutrality on the part of the clergy to be the very best policy. The history of Ireland does not furnish us with a single record of the name of any Catholic ecclesiastic being engaged or enrolled in any successful movement or enterprise for our country. In truth, they injured the cause whenever they did interfere.

The Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom.—The total amount expended on the survey, from its commencement in 1791, to the 31st of March last, has been £1,428,404 3s. 1d. Of this England has got £702,617 17s. 5d., Ireland £758,806 12s. 1d., and Scotland £66,979 13s. 7d. It is estimated that the total survey of Scotland will cost £806,130. The whole of England and Wales, with the exception of the six northern counties, has been surveyed, and the maps published, on a scale of one inch to a mile. This scale, however, was found to be too limited and defective to be of value for local engineering purposes, and for the improvement of the country generally; and the remainder of the survey was accordingly ordered to be finished on a scale of six inches to a mile as regards the country; but as regards towns, they were to be laid down upon a scale of five feet to a mile in all cases where the number of inhabitants amounted to four thousand. The six northern counties of England, namely, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, have all fallen to be surveyed on this larger scale; and already the whole of Lancashire, and five-eighths of Yorkshire have been completed The expense of the one-inch scale as compared with the six-inch scale, is represented to be as one to four. It will consequently take four times as long to execute the survey with the grant continued at the rate it now is of £60,000 a-year, the delay or acceleration of the work being altogether a question of money. It appears that the survey is conducted by four companies of sappers and miners, consisting of 415 non-commissioned officers and men, besides nearly double that number of civilians. The present vote of £60,000 a year does not absord all the strength that could be put upon the service; but Colonel Hall is of opinion that, if the vote were increased to £100,000 a-year, it would do so for some time to come.

Obituary of Notable Persons.—William Etty, the Royal Academician, died at his residence, in his native city, on Tuesday evening. The deceased artist was born at York in 1787, where his father was a miller, and it was not till towards the close of a seven year's apprenticeship to a printer that Etty's natural bias became irrepressible, and he determined to become a painter—with what distinguished success is well known to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with the history of modern art.

Prince Albert's Visit to Birmingham.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Colonel Grey and Colonel Gordon (the son of the Earl of Aberdeen), arrived at Mr. Bacon's, the Queen's Hotel, in Birmingham, on Monday, by special train, at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock. The Prince and his party left Windsor by the Great Western for London shortly before eight o'clock, and started from Euston-square at ten minutes to nine. On the arrival of the royal train at the Birmingham Station, his royal highness was received by George Lucy and Samuel Thornton, Esqs., the present and late mayors of Birmingham; Mr. Dray, the town clerk; Colonel Arbuthnot, the commandant of the district; together with Mr. Frederick Ledsum and Mr. Creed, directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company; and Mr. Robinson, the Birmingham manager. His Royal Highness having partaken of a slight repast, proceeded in company with the gentlemen already named, to visit the splendid exhibition of manufactures and arts at Bingley House, which has recently so justly attracted public attention. Notwithstanding the comparative privacy of the visit, the expected arrival of Prince Albert had become known, and he was loudly cheered as the carriages proceeded along the streets of the town, to the place of exhibition. On his arrival at Bingley House the Prince was met by the committee of the British Association in charge of the exhibition. The exhibitors had all received letters of invitation to attend upon the occasion, and some others through influence, although the visit of Prince Albert was announced to be "private,"

COMMANDERS of Vessels are informed they can be supplied direct from bond with the following articles, at one hour's notice, in packages of ten gallons and upwards; ditto, in cases, of not less than 1 dozen.
Brandy, rum, old Tom, whiskey, and Geneva
Liqueurs and wines of all kinds
Tobacco—cavendish and negrohead, for export—and cigars
E. H. POLLARD,
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.
March 7. 4425

SYDNEY HARBOUR.

THE Captains in Port are respectfully informed that the subscriber supplies at the very lowest market price of the day Compressed Hay, Potatoes, Corn, Bran, Poultry Milch Goats and Cows, Pigs, Sheep, Eggs, Vegetables, Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, and all kinds of Colonial and Van Diemen's Land Produce.
The undersigned, through doing an extensive business, is able to furnish fresh Goods from a large Stock arriving daily, and delivered by his own drays, free of cartage.
JOHN FEARNLEY,
Dealer and Agent in Farm and Dairy Produce, Lower George-street.
Wanted, a Drayman. 4404

EX SUMATRA, FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE, at CAMPBELL AND CO.'S, an Invoice of Superfine Cloths—
Doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, vestings, Orleans, Alpacas, and Coburgs
Lyonese, French merino, fancy Balmoral plaids, wool shawls
Balmoral and tartan ginghams, rich embroidered robes and glace pomellas
Flannels, blankets, lambswool shirts, &c.
Three cases woollen hosiery, &c.
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney,
March 8. 4508

SUGAR.

JUST LANDED, ex Marion, on sale by the undersigned—
50 tons sun-dried Pampanga Sugar,
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
4260 Queen's Place.

FOR SALE, AT WAGGA WAGGA.

FIVE HUNDRED superior SAXON RAMS, of different ages.
Apply to Mr. JOHN PETER. 2888

HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.

THE undersigned are CASH purchasers, *at the highest market price*, of HIDES, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of OX and COW HORNS, SHANK BONES, and HOOFS.
J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
1111 George-street, Sydney.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are ash purchaser of the above.
J. T ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street, November 16. 78

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler,
375, Pitt-street. 339g

BARK HUTS BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, LIVERPOOL ROAD

THIS Establishment is now in active operation. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises; or at Dixon-street, Sydney.
813 H. W. HAMILTON.

SHIP ROMAN EMPEROR.

PASSENGERS are requested to pay the balance of their passage money *immediately*, and shippers will please send in bills of lading and pass entries without delay.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
'Agents.
March 9. 4498

BARQUE SUMATRA.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above-named vessel are requested to pass their entries for Miller's Point Wharf, without delay.
L. AND S. SPYER,
'Agents.
Captain Johnson will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. 4509

NOTICE.

S. BRUSH being about to proceed to Europe immediately, respectfully informs those who are indebted to him that he would feel obliged for a prompt settlement of all outstanding accounts up to February 28. Mr. Kebble is authorised to solicit payment from those to whom accounts have been already furnished, and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge.
S. B. requests that accounts due by him, if any, be furnished forthwith.
March 9. 4634

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to visit Europe for a short time, requests all claims (if any) may be presented for payment at A. Lenehan's, 257, Castlereagh street, before 12 o'clock on Saturday next, the 9th instant, and all debts due and owing, or which may become due, are to be paid to my agent, Mr. Andrew Lenehan, whose receipt will be sufficient.
FRANCIS SMITH.
Sydney, March 7. 4520

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to proceed to London by the Roman Emperor, requests that all accounts against him will be presented to him immediately for payment; and the debts due to him must be paid on or before the 16th instant, or they will be handed to a solicitor for recovery.
N.B.—The business will be carried on as usual by his wife during his temporary absence from the colony, having engaged competent workmen, so that all orders for work will be promptly attended to.
Tombstones, Chimney Pieces, &c., always on hand.

I hereby empower my wife, Maria Read, to pay and receive all moneys, to let, lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of any of my property, and in every other way to act for me during my absence from the colony.
H. H. READ,
Sculptor,
4472 Parramatta-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—All letters addressed to the undersigned, or any of his family, must be pre-paid, or they will not be received.
4480 GEORGE BOWMAN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BETWEEN FREDERICK STEWART, PLAINTIFF; AND JAMES TURNER, DEFENDANT.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named Frederick Stewart against the above named James Turner to recover the sum of twenty-six pounds nineteen shillings and two-pence being the balance of an account due for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant and it being alledged that the said James Turner does not reside within this colony or its dependencies a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the eighteenth day of March instant wherein Mary Turner and Mary Beaver both of the City of Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales are Garnishees Notice is hereby given thereof and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said James Turner (or any person on his behalf) will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intitulled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as joint contractors" the said attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this eighth day of March 1850.
JOHN DUNSMURE,
4380 Plaintiff's Attorney.

RAMS FOR SALE.

FIRST class pure Saxon and Saxon-Merino rams, for sale at Kyeamba, in the Murrumbidgee district. Post towns, Tarcutta on the Sydney side; and Albury, on the Melbourne side. Apply to
4403 JOHN SMITH.

TO BE SOLD, at Tarrabandra, six miles from Gundagai, five large boilers, scales and weights, coopers' tools, casks, and everything to complete a boiling down establishment. Apply to Mr. JAMES M'EVOY, Darlinghurst; or, to
MR. SHEPHERD,
Tarrabandra.
March 5. 240

FOR SALE AND LEASE,—PETERSHAM ESTATE.

Five acres next to Annandale and Enmore, on the new Canterbury Road to Newtown, for sale. Right of wood-cutting and grazing in Petersham bush on lease for one or two years Allotments for sale and on clearing leases. Apply at
MR. T. J. FISHER'S,
4253 King-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

STATIONS in the Wellington district, with about 3,500 sheep, mixed ages, and very healthy, never having been diseased, The head station is well known as the "Meadows," on which improvements have been recently erected at a great outlay. They consist of a five room cottage, detached kitchen, overseer's and men's hut, stable and sheds; also, a superior wool shed, erected at an expense of sixty pounds about two years since; three paddocks for cultivation, enclosed with a three-railed fence, containing about one hundred acres. The head station is watered by never failing springs, and the run is capable of carrying 6,000 to 8,000 sheep in the driest seasons.
Also, a Cattle Station on the Macquarie River, in the Bligh district, known as "Gearie," with about 1000 head of quiet, well bred cattle. On this station there is a two-room verandah cottage, kitchen, men's huts, dairy, stables, &c., a very substantial stockyard, nearly new, and will contain 3,000 head of cattle, a well of excellent water, and is admirably adapted for dairy purposes.
All further particulars, as to terms, &c., may be obtained on application either to Messrs. SYER, Brothers, Bathurst; or Mr. J. G. SYER, No. 421, George-street, Sydney. All letters must be prepaid 3169

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the whole of the mechanical work required in the erection of a public house, and offices, situated on the South Head Road, between Botany-street and Bourke-street, opposite the Court House The plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. T. W. SHEPARD'S Offices, 470, George-street.
The proprietor is not bound to accept the lowest tender. 4337

TO BUILDERS, &c., &c.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a building in Hunter-street, Sydney. The plans and specification can be seen at the office of James Hume, of King-street, Architect, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Tuesday, the 19th instant.
The proprietor is not bound to accept the lowest tender.
113, King-street, March 8. 4468

TO FELLMONGERS.

TENDERS TO PURCHASE will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock this day, Saturday, 9th of March, for 642 Sheepskins, with 5 to 6 months' wool on. The sheep to be seen at Mr. INCHES' Boiling-down Establishment, Johnson's Bay, Parramatta Road.
R. FAWCETT,
Auctioneer,
4518 481, George-street.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 319, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH,

PROVIDES Families in Town and Country with efficient and respectable Servants in every department. MALE and FEMALE; *single or married*; affords Servants the *most eligible opportunities* to obtain Situations commensurate to their abilities and character, renders them advice, assistance, and protection, and furnishes small loans for stated periods at moderate interest.
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.
☞ A Number of Male and Female House Servants, Farm Servants, and others, disengaged.
All applications to be pre-paid. 4471

FURNISHED LODGINGS.

WANTED, for a short time, within three or four miles of Sydney, a sitting room and two bed rooms, with attendance. Apply to A.B., at Mr. O'NEILL'S, 555, George-street.
March 6 4335

WANTED—Freight for about 60 tons to the Mauritius
For two horses to Shanghai
And for a horse and two cows to Singapore,
4407 THACKER AND CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a person duly qualified to undertake the office of Superintendent of the boring operations about to be commenced at Darlinghurst Gaol. Applications accompanied by certificates of experience and qualifications (pre-paid), to be addressed to the SECRETARY TO THE BOARD, at the Goal, on or before noon of the 18th March. 4197

WANTED, a young man of colonial experience, capable of managing the business of a country store. He must thoroughly understand his business, and produce testimonials of honesty and sobriety. Apply to C. B., Post Office, Bathurst.
March 4. 4385

WANTED, a Junior Salesman for the Ladies' Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 383, George-street, late Savings' Bank. 4463

A COOK WANTED.—None but competent persons need apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
4500 567, George-street.

WANTED, a Cook, by the Captain of H.M. Ship Meander.
Apply on board. 4394

WANTED, two or three respectable young Men, possessing good voices, to join a Glee party. Apply at the *Herald* Office, where information can be obtained. 4475

WANTED, a Working Overseer for a Sheep Establishment. Apply by letter to O. Z., Club House, Sydney. 4492

WANTED—A tallow chandler and packer of tallow. Also, a man and his wife as house servants to proceed to the Darling Downs. And for the neighbourhood of Sydney, a single man as groom and gardener.
JOSEPH H. SCRUTTON,
King-street West,
4488 Two doors from George-street.

COOPER WANTED.

WANTED, to proceed immediately to Twofold Bay, an expert and steady Cooper. Apply at 208, Pitt-street, to
4517 JOHN STEWART.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANT.

WANTED, by the undersigned, one Assistant.
JOHNSON AND WEIGHT,
4506 Pitt-street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Master for the Barque Crishna. For particulars apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO
Sydney, March 8. 4496

APARTMENTS.—A drawing-room, with one or two bedrooms, with or without board, may be had in the pleasantest part of Sydney.
Apply at the *Herald* Office. 4527

LOST, on Monday last, 4th instant, an antique Cameo Brooch, in George-street. Any one bringing it to Messrs. COHEN AND SON'S, jewellers, George-street, will be rewarded 4491

ABSCONDED, from the residence of the undersigned, Agnes Nicholson, an orphan, aged eleven years.
Any person harbouring her after this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.
RICHARD DAWSON.
622, Lower George-street,
Sydney, March 8. 4499

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, on the Newcastle and Brisbane Water Road, between Grove's and the Blue Gum Tree Flat, a silver hunting watch, name, Hanlon, Dublin, No. 14,694. Any person taking the watch to Mr. DAWSON'S, Chronometer Maker, George-street, will receive the above reward. 4522

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

ALL parties are cautioned against receiving any of the undermentioned Cheques or Orders, the same having been stolen from the Wellington Mail. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will give such information as will lead to the restoration of the property and conviction of any of the thieves.
ALEXANDER WHITE,
Wellington.
N.B.—Information to be given to the Chief Constable of the nearest district.

	£	s.	d.
Note, Commercial Bank, No. 14,177 for	5	0	0
Note, Union Bank, 1840, for	10	0	0
Cheque, James Smith, in favour of W. Rhodes	5	10	0
Ditto, Kinghorne, in favour of Thompson	4	10	0
Ditto, Kinghorne, in favour of H. M. Pearce	1	13	0
Ditto, Robert Dividson, in favour of Mrs. White	4	10	0
Samuels, No, 665	2	10	0
Ditto, 611	4	1	10
Ditto, 662	1	16	0
Ditto, 674	1	10	0
All these Cheques are on the Union Bank Bathurst, and A. Wh. on the back.			
Cheques:			
Wm. Watson on Union Bank, Sydney, No. 75	2	0	0
A. Brown, Bank of N. S. W. No. 407	4	5	7
E. Rouse, ditto, No. 626	3	10	0
Bloodsworth, ditto, date, February 16	10	0	0
Orders on Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., drawn by E. B. Cornish.			
No. 253,	2	10	11
No. 281,	4	0	0
No. 257,	2	12	3
No. 268,	1	0	0
No. 269,	2	13	4
Cornish on Walker, No. 837, date 30th November, 1849	1	0	0

4230

LOST, on the 20th February, 1850, the undermentioned Orders, viz.:—
1849.
December 22—Thomas and M. Macalister, on Turnbull and Co., Port Albert, payable to Thomas Cole or bearer £4 14
1849.
December 22—Thomas and M. Macalister, on Turnbull and Co., Port Albert, payable to Thomas Cole or bearer £7 12
The Public are hereby cautioned not to take or negociate the above Orders, as payment of the same has been stopped; and any person finding the same, and returning them to Mr. E. W. MURRAY, Postmaster, Bombala, Maneroo, will be rewarded. Both Orders are endorsed by Thomas Cole. 4466

A CARD.

BUSINESS AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES TO LET.

ONE New Shop in Lower George-street, suitable for any trade

Several small Houses

A genteel residence at Newtown, near the Toll Gate, fit for a respectable family, adjoining the residence of Charles Windeyer, Esq.

Camdenville Mansion and Grounds, now occupied by the Subscriber. This property is unequalled at Newtown, and the rent is very low.

LET OR SELL.

640 Acres of the Lochinvar Estate, fenced in, near Maitland

56 Acre Farm, in cultivation, at Patonga Creek, Hawkesbury

Old Dove Inn, on the Liverpool Road—the Toll Gate is now being erected there

920 Acres land, on the River Hastings

160 Acres Banks Town

100 Acres Brighton Estate

These properties will be Let or Sold on very moderate terms. Apply to the proprietor,
MR. J. S. HANSON,
At Messrs. Mitchell and Co.'s.
March 7. 4347

STORE TO LET.

AN extensive three story Store, at the rear of No. 423, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel. Enquire of Messrs. BOWEN and SON, saddlers; Mr. R. SCOUGALL; or of
3974 F. WILSON.

TO LET,

THE House and Stores in Fort-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thacker and Co. The house has been put in a state of thorough repair—contains ten excellent rooms, and is in every way suited for a gentleman's family.
They will be let either together or separately. Apply to
THACKER AND CO.
1221 George-street.

COTTAGE TO LET, on the Surry Hills, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, with garden, and good well of water Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Kellick's Wharf.
March 9. 4481

TO LET, the house and premises in Pitt-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Martin Gill, with or without the stores at the rear thereof. Apply to
MESSRS. L. AND S. SAMUEL,
4183 Pitt-street.

TO LET, a newly built house in Harrington-street, containing five rooms, with entrance hall and balcony. Also, having a detached kitchen and servant's room. Apply to
MR. CLEEVE,
4316 Charlotte-place.

TO LET, Alvanley Lodge, containing four rooms, kitchen, out-houses, and appurtenances, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Baptist's Gardens. Rent moderate. Apply any morning from nine to ten, to Mr. R. M. PITZ, 268, Pitt-street. 10763

TO LET, twelve Houses, with Shops, in Parramatta-street.
Twenty-two Cottages, off the Newtown Road.
Fifty-five weatherboard Cottages, in Chippendale.
The foregoing will be let either separate, or in one lot. Apply to
GEORGE KING,
4478 No. 397, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the Offices lately occupied by Messrs. Carr and Owen, Solicitors, 383, George-street. 4462

TO LET,
From the 1st day of April next,

THE whole of those spacious and commodious Premises, known as Iredale's Iron Stores, situated next to the City Council Chamber, York-street, Sydney. Rent moderate.
Application to be made to the Executors; or to Mrs. IREDALE, Auburn Cottage, Surry Hills.
February 25. 3748

TO LET OR SELL, Battersea Cottage, known as the Red House, at Bedlam Ferry. The house has all been recently painted and papered, and has undergone a thorough repair. It consists of drawing and dining room, and two bed rooms, with out kitchen and two out rooms, stabling, &c. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Apply to
J. WALKER,
4521 425, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

HYSONSKIN TEA.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at the Stores of R. Campbell, Esq., Circular Wharf,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
100 CHESTS HYSONSKIN TEA
Terms at sale. 4398

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

HOOP IRON,
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
EX CATHERINE JAMIESON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At the Stores of R. Campbell, Esq., Circular Wharf,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
59 BUNDLES HOOP IRON,
EX CATHERINE JAMIESON, MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.
Terms—Cash. 4399

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

SHEET AND HOOP IRON,
EX GLENBERVIE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At Campbell's Wharf,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
100 BUNDLES SHEET IRON, 170 Ditto Hoop Iron, various sizes,
DAMAGED, EX GLENBERVIE, FULLARTON, FROM GLASGOW.
Terms—Cash. 4400

POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

CHIMNEY GLASSES, IN RICHLY GILT FRAMES,
DRESSING GLASSES, LARGE ACCORDIONS, BALANCE-HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS.

NOW LANDING, PER ACHILLES,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
At 11 o'clock,
8 CASES, containing handsome Chimney Glasses, in richly gilt frames, of sizes from 36 x 20
to
50 x 40
Dressing glasses, all sizes
Six large size accordions
Sets ivory balance handled knives and forks.
4268

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

PRIME BEEF TALLOW, WOOL, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
18 TONS PRIME BEEF TALLOW, in casks in good shipping order
11 Bales fleece
5 " sorted broken
6 " skin
2 " unwashed
1 " locks
} Wool
o o 2 Bales fine clothing wool
o o 2 Bales locks
12 Bales greasy wool
41
A quantity of sheepskins.
Terms at sale. 4501

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

FIRST-RATE CITY PROPERTY,
COMPRISING A PIECE OF LAND IN ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH, HYDE PARK, WITH 9 TENEMENTS THEREON, ADJOINING THE NORMAL INSTITUTION ON ITS NORTH SIDE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13,
At 11 precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY occupies one of the most valuable spots in Sydney, and *is one of the few points* from which the view cannot be shut out. It commands the whole of the Race Course, with its lately improved walks, and the various public buildings adjacent.
The frontage to *Elizabeth-street*, opposite the Hyde Park or Old Race Course boundary line, is 64 feet 8 inches by a depth of 72 feet 7 inches, and the land with the 9 *tenements thereon* occupies 17 *perches*, being allotment No. 7 of section 152.
☞ *Further particulars on application to the auctioneer.* 4094

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of household furniture, sundries, &c., consisting of chiffoniers, chests of drawers, bedsteads, book cases, chairs, tables, beds, pictures, ornaments, &c., &c.
ALSO,
About 100 papers beautiful China floss silk, 200 gold and silver fans.
Terms—Cash. 4489

TO BE SOLD.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 9,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
A nice little House, with two rooms, situated on the South Head Road, opposite the Sportman's Arms, adjoining Murphy's House.
Terms, Cash. 4490

16 HEAD
MARES AND FOALS,
COLTS AND FILLIES.

MR. STEWART will sell, to the highest bidder, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
ON MONDAY,
At 12 o'clock,
16 Head of Horses, consisting of mares, foals, colts, and fillies. The mares are broken to saddle, and the young stock is very well bred. 5402

6 COLTS.
MARES AND FOALS.
18 HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
4 Colts, from Brisbane Water
1 Colt, very superior, by Fra Diavalo
1 Whisker mare, a good hackney
2 Very powerful gig horses
1 Town hackney
1 Black mare, broke to saddle and harness
1 Mare with foal at foot
1 Dray horse
1 Pony, pony cart, and harness
18 Other horses, most of them just come to town. 4503

HOBART TOWN APPLES.

NO RESERVE.

JOHN G. COHEN
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
10 CASES HOBART TOWN APPLES, in sound condition,
Without the least reserve.
Terms—Cash. 4535

TWENTY PACKAGES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE,
SEVEN CASKS GLASSWARE.

JUST LANDED.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 11,
20 Packages earthenware, assorted crates, expressly made up for this market
8 Packages decanters, caraffs, tumblers, wine glasses, and salts.
Terms at sale. 4270

CONTINUATION
SALE OF DRAPERY,
AT NO. 284, PITT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

EX MINERVA.

MR. W. G. MOORE

HAS received instructions from Mr. CHARLES MOORE, to sell by auction,
THIS MORNING,
At 10 o'clock precisely,
574¾ Printed drugget (for carpetting), different patterns, and in lengths from 8 yards to 40 yards
12 Pieces of black, drab, Oxford, and lavender cassimere
Woollen cords tweeds, vesting, vests, silk handkerchiefs cotton ticks, &c.
Silk figured Alpaccas for dresses, flannels, blue twills, and a variety of hosiery goods
90 Pairs of blankets
&c., &c., &c.
*** To meet the convenience of tailors and others, the cassimeres, &c., will be disposed of in lengths of 2½ yards to 10 yards each.
Terms—Cash.
Observe—The sale will positively commence at 10 o'clock. 4464

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

MR. W. G. MOORE has received instructions from Mr. George Anderson, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction on the premises, Parramatta street, opposite the Kent Brewery,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 13,
At 11 o'clock,
The whole of the Stock in-Trade, consisting of teas, sugar, pickles, sauces, spices, and a general stock of groceries.
Also,
The shop fixtures. 4537

HAY PRESS.

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A LLOYD
Will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
A LARGE and powerful HAY PRESS, quite new, and constructed on the best principle for durability and strength.
Terms at sale. 4306

SALE OF DRUGS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
At 11 o'clock,
10 PACKAGES ASSORTED DRUGS and CHEMICALS, particulars of which will be published in a few days.
7 Medicine Chests—fitted complete.
Terms at sale. 4295

LUCCA OIL, AND ACID TART, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
At 11 o'clock,
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
5 HALF-JARS LUCCA OIL
12 Jars tartaric acid
24 Jars soda tart.
12 Jars ammon. carb.
12 Jars potass. tart.
5 Jars camphor
Terms at sale. 4435

SUPERIOR NEW FURNITURE,
AT THE
OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF
MR. JOSEPH SLY, PITT-STREET,

WITHOUT RESERVE—TO CLEAR THE PREMISES. In consequence of Mr. Sly requiring the land (now occupied by his Manufactory), for building purposes.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from Mr. Joseph Sly, to offer for unreserved sale by auction, upon his premises, Pitt-street,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19,
At 11 o'clock,
THE whole of his extensive, well-assorted, and valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE,
Consisting of—
510 Chairs, all sorts and patterns
45 Tables, various descriptions
50 Washstands, ditto
24 Sofas and couches, ditto
1 Secretary
2 Bookcases
22 Bedsteads, various sorts
4 Wardrobes
2 Cane cots
50 Dressing glasses
Chimney glasses
Mattresses, and various other articles.
Terms at sale.

During the period prior to the sale by auction, Mr. Sly will continue the disposal of his stock by private contract. 4298

GREAT SALE
OF
TEA AND SUGAR,
THE CARGO OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE, JUST ARRIVED FROM SHANGHAI.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from the Importers, Messrs. BOGUE AND CO.,
To sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 12,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
2400 BAGS very superior RATION SUGAR
472 Chests very superior CONGOU TEA.
Terms at sale. 4443

CHAMPION'S VINEGAR, PATNA RICE, FRUITS, SAUCES, &c. &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from
MR. J. S. WILLIS
To sell by auction, without reserve, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 12,
At 11 o'clock,
NOW LANDING, EX PENYARD PARK,
50 CASKS CHAMPION'S No. 24 malt vinegar, 25 gallons each
45 Ditto ditto ditto, ex Sir Edward Paget
120 Bags finest Patna table rice
23 Cases bottled fruits
5 Ditto half-pint sauces
10 Casks Epsom salts
5 Ditto Rochelle salts
5 Cases Tappington's volcano lights.
The whole of the above will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale. 4445

SANDEMAN AND CO.'S CELEBRATED PORT WINE,
THE CARGO OF THE NORTH ESK, FROM OPORTO DIRECT.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from the Importers, MESSRS. BROWN AND CO.,
To sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 14,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE undermentioned WINES, being that portion of the cargo intended for sale in Sydney. The high estimation in which Messrs. Sandeman and Co.'s wines are held, and the very general satisfaction given by the cargo of the Daniel Grant, render unnecessary any comment from the auctioneer,
X with diamond.
5 Pipes
15 Hogsheads
150 Quarter-casks } Port Wine
X with triangle.
5 Pipes
15 Hogsheads
150 Quarter-casks } Port Wine
LAG
1
5 Quarter-casks } Lagrimas,—a rich Liqueur Wine
LAG
2
5 Quarter-casks } Lagrimas,—a rich Liqueur Wine
BOTTLED WINES.
B.
1 Dozen, 2 dozen, 3 dozen
75 Cases, 75 cases, 140 cases
B in circle.
75 Ditto, 75 ditto, 140 ditto
B in diamond.
35 Ditto.
This cargo is represented as being very superior to that per Daniel Grant, having been selected according to particular instructions from the
IMPORTERS.
After the above Wine, will be sold the remainder of the cargo per Daniel Grant, consisting of—
Diamond Diamond Diamond
000 000 000
4 5 5
6 Pipes, 16 hogsheads, 12 quarters, Port Wine
24 Cases, 3 dozen each.
Terms, liberal. 4446

STATIONERY,
PAPER,
INDIAN SEALING WAX,
JUVENILE BOOKS, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
At 11 o'clock,
30 PACKAGES PAPER
5 Cases Indian sealing wax
3 Cases children's books, &c.
Terms at sale.

Full particulars will appear in Monday's *Herald*. 4512

PARRAMATTA-STREET.

EXCELLENT CITY PROPERTY AND BUILDING LAND.

MORT AND BROWN
Have been favoured with instructions to sell by public competition, at their Auction Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, 18TH MARCH,
At 11 o'clock.
THOSE two valuable houses and shops, situated in Parramatta-street, immediately opposite the junction of the Botany Road, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. MACNAMARA, Draper; and Mr. FORSYTH, Corn and Provision dealer,
ALSO,
The building allotment adjoining, having a frontage of 32 feet to Parramatta-street, by a depth of about 70 feet.
ALSO,
An allotment in the rear of the above named properties, 49 feet by 54 feet, with a good road leading thereto from Parramatta-street.
☞ The attention of parties desirous of procuring really good property, and yielding a handsome rental, in this flourishing part of the City, is particularly directed to this sale, as an opportunity will be afforded for investing at a very low figure.
Terms at sale. 4278

THREE ALLOTMENTS IN WILLIAM-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE "ROSEBANK" ESTATE, AND ADJOINING THE "WOOLLOOMOOLOO INN."

TERMS:—TWENTY PER CENT. CASH; RESIDUE AT THREE, SIX, NINE, AND TWELVE MONTHS, WITH INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.

MORT AND BROWN
HAVE been instructed to offer for positive sale, the following Allotments, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 18,
At 11 o'clock,
LOT 1—A corner allotment, having a frontage of thirty-four feet to William-street, by a depth of ninety-two feet fronting to Duke-street.
N.B.—This is a first-rate allotment.
LOT 2—Adjoining Lot 1, having a frontage of thirty feet to William-street, by a depth of ninety-two feet,
LOT 3—A like frontage of thirty feet, by the same liberal depth of ninety-two feet. This allotment adjoins the Woolloomooloo Inn.
☞ All the lots have access at the rear by a private road leading from Duke-street to Brougham-street.
Any one wanting a good building allotment should look to these—their position is first-rate—their distance from the Post Office only a few minutes' walk. 4282

THE LUXURIANT AND EXTENSIVE STATION OF BOLERO,
ON THE
MURRUMBIDGEE.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 29,
At 11 o'clock,
THE SPLENDID SQUATTAGE
OF
"BOLERO,"
In the district of Maneroo, about thirty miles from the township of "Cooma," and abundantly watered by the river Murrumbidgee, which bounds it. The IMPROVEMENTS consist of every requisite for a superior sheep establishment, and include an *excellent cottage* and all suitable out-buildings, &c. The station will carry about 13,000 sheep, and the country is unexceptionable.
Stores, implements, &c., may be taken at a valuation.
For all further particulars of this desirable sheep run, apply to the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale. 4513

LIBRARY
OF VALUABLE AND WELL SELECTED WORKS ON THEOLOGY, HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POETRY, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 11,
At 11 o'clock,
ABOUT 800 VOLUMES, comprising the following valuable works:—
Scott's Bible, 6 vols. calf, Bishop Pearson on the Creed, Hoare's Sermons, Lardner's Cabinet Library, Burnett on the Thirty-nine Articles, Horne's Introduction to the Scriptures, Shakespeare's and Byron's Works, Sermons of Bishop Latimer, Leighton's Works, Butler's Lives of the Saints, Lempriere's Dictionary, Ainsworth's Dictionary, Bishop Sherlock's Works, Morning Exercises, Donne's Works, Novum Testamentum Græcum, Virgilii Opera, Wilson's Hebrew Grammar, Newton on Prophecies, Barnes' Notes on Isaiah, Hull's Works, Calvin's Christian Institutes, Works of Toplady, Leland's Deistical Writers Standard Divinity, Howe's Works, Weekly Christian Teacher, Popular Physiology, Bingham's Antiquities, City of the Sultan, Blair's Lectures, Busfield's Sermons, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Saturday Magazine, Library of the Fathers, Sermons for Sundays, Plutarch's Lives, Young's Works, Crabbe's Life and Poems, Gibbon's Rome, Tillotson's Works, Watson's Theological Tracts, Hume and Smollett's History of England, Lives of Eminent Englishmen, Wall's Infant Baptism, Papton's Botany, American National Portrait Gallery, Views in Syria, &c., Cruden's Concordance, Hederici Lexicon, Wheatley on Common Prayer, Owen's Exposition of the Hebrews, Watts' Works, White's Remains, Life of a Lawyer, Jerrold's Disgrace to the Family, Complete Book of Trades, Cardinal de Retz, Comic Tales, Lee's Napoleon, Waldenses and Vaudois, Auricular Confession, Charnwood Forest, Equestrian, &c.
Terms at sale. 4424

BOOTS AND SHOES.

UNRESERVED SALE.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
22 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,
FROM THE
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS, MESSRS. JACKSON AND SONS.
Full particulars will appear in Monday's *Herald*. 4511

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC,
FROM
MESSRS. WOLF AND FIGG, LONDON,
VIZ.:—
PIANOFORTES,
AND AN
IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
Music Desks, Flutes, Violoncellos, Castanets, Military Fifes, Ferrule Fifes, Flageolets, Oboes, Clarionets, French Horns, Straight Horns, Two and three turn Horns, &c.; Musical Instrument Manufacturers' Materials, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Consignees, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 15,
At 11 o'clock,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, 6½ octaves, Victoria full, double columns
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD Ditto, 6½ octaves, Albert full, &c.

MUSIC.

Reeseger's Trios
Pianoforte pieces and studies
Flute and piano pieces
Flute solos
"Dressler's" flute duets
Musical books and catechisms
Clarionet scales, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Mahogany music desks
Tipped second flutes
Plain and tipped 3rd, 4th, and 5th ditto
B and C, plain and tipped ditto
Cocoa C flutes, German silver keys, &c.
Octave flutes
Patent cocoa ditto, silver mountings and keys
Tipped E piccolos
Plain ditto, F and G
Ebony flutes

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM. VOL. XXVII. MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1850.

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

WEST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT a Committee Meeting of the above Society, held at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on the 23rd January, 1850, R. Copeland Lethbridge, Esq., V.P., in the chair, it was resolved that the Annual Show Meeting and Ploughing Matches should take place on Thursday, the 21st March, 1850, at Penrith; and that the prizes specified below should be offered for competition :—

MEMO.—No stock shall be entitled to a prize unless it has been the *bonâ fide* property of the exhibitor at least six months prior to the day of show, and the age shall be calculated from the first day of January in each year. All the colonial produce must either be grown or manufactured in the counties of Cumberland, Cook, or Camden, and the competitors for the grain prizes must produce a certificate that the grain is the produce of land in his own occupation, and that the same has been cleaned in the manner usual for the market.

A Prize of £2—For the best plough drawn by a pair of horses, driven by reins.
" £1 10s.—For the second best plough drawn by a pair of horses, driven by reins.
" £1 10s.—For the best horse plough, driven by a youth under 18 years of age.
" £2—For the best plough drawn by bullocks.
" £1 10s.—For the second best plough drawn by bullocks.
" £1 10s.—For the best bullock team, guided and driven by youths under eighteen years of age.

Three ploughs to start or no prize will be given, and no second prize will be given unless five ploughs start, except for the prize for youths, for which two competitors will be sufficient, and the youths to be entitled to enter and compete for the best plough as well as for the prize for youths.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3 for the best three-years old colonial thorough-bred stallion.

A Prize of £2—For the best 3 years old colonial bred cart stallion.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3—For the best 3 years old colonial thorough-bred mare.

A Prize of £2—For the best 3 years old colonial bred cart mare.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3, for the best colonial bred mare and foal, without reference to age or pedigree.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £4, for the best thorough-bred stallion, either imported (since 1st January, 1847) or colonial, without reference to age; limited to such stallions as shall be guaranteed to stand during the next season, either in the counties of Cumberland, Cook, or Camden.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3, for the best 3 year old colonial bred bull.

A Prize of £2—For the best three year old colonial bred heifer.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £2, for the best colonial bred cow and calf, without reference to age.

A Prize of £1—For the best colonial bred boar
" £1—For the best colonial-bred sow.
" £2—For the best sample of colonial manufactured tobacco—sample 56 lbs.
" £1—For the best sample of leaf tobacco—sample 20 lbs.
" £2—For the best sample of colonial wheat—sample 6 bushels.
" £1—For the best sample of English barley—sample 6 bushels.
" £1—For the best sample of oats—sample 6 bushels.
" £1—For the best sample of maize in cob—sample two 3-bushel bags full.

The Society's Silver Cup, value £5—For the best sample of colonial wine, without reference to age or colour—sample not less than three bottles.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £2—For the best sample of wine of the vintage of 1847, not receiving the cup—sample not less than three bottles.
" £1—For the best sample of colonial ale—sample 6 gallons.
" £1—For the best sample of colonial hops—sample 5 lbs.
" £1—For the best sample of cheese—sample three cheeses.
" £1—For the best sample of potatoes—sample one hundred weight.
" £1—For the best sample of olive oil, produced from colonial olives—sample 3 bottles.
" £1—For the best sample of colonial made hams—sample two hams.
" £1—For the best sample of colonial made bacon—sample one side.
" £1—For the best sample of colonial pickles—sample four bottles.
" £1—For the best sample of colonial preserves—sample four bottles.
" £1—For the best sample of colonial raisins—sample 5 lbs.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £1—For the best sample of colonial parchment—sample 3 skins.
" £1—For the best sample of silk—sample two ounces.
" £2—To the manufacturer of the most useful agricultural implement produced at the show.
" £1—For the farm servant who has been the longest in the hired service of one master.
" £1—For the domestic servant who has been longest in the service of one master.

N.B.—Servants who may have received a prize from this Society before, will not be entitled to compete for these prizes, and no animal which shall have received a prize at any former meeting of this Society shall be entitled to compete for a similar prize at this meeting.

All Entrances must be made previously to, or *by ten* of the clock A.M., of the day of the Show.

CHARLES THOMAS WEAVER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Committee Rooms, Penrith,
January 29.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London,
446, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Edward Barnard, Esq. | John B. Elin, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.
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SOLICITORS.
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Dr. Wallace.
SOLICITOR.
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Robert Styles, Esq.
BANKERS.
For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town,—Bank of Australasia.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.
Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee. *Merton and Cassilis*—Michael M'Cartney, Esq., Medical Referee. *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee. *Bathurst*—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee. *Port Stephens*—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee. *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; D. J. Thomas, Esq., Medical Referee. *Launceston*—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, Agents; Dr. Pugh, Medical Referee. *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee, *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.

Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profits.

No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS.
TABLE No. IV.

AGE.	ONE YEAR.			SEVEN YEARS.			LIFE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25	1	0	3	1	2	8	1	16	8
30	1	5	3	1	7	1	2	2	7
35	1	8	5	1	10	4	2	9	4
40	1	12	1	1	14	5	2	18	2
45	1	16	5	2	1	1	3	9	10
50	2	5	3	2	14	8	4	5	9

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS, PER TABLE NO. 1. FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

AGE.	LIFE.			AGE.	LIFE.			AGE.	LIFE.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
25	2	2	1	35	2	15	2	45	3	15	6
30	2	8	2	40	3	4	0	50	4	11	8

An extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum, will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision with the aborigines, which may be assured or not, at the option of the assurer.

Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

ROBERT STYLES,
3958 Secretary.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.
LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.
Sydney, November 3. 86

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
THE Offices of the above Institution are Removed from No. 589 to No. 489, George-street.
ROWAND RONALD,
4108 Agent.

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. RONALD AND CO., Wine Merchants, beg to acquaint their friends and the public generally, that they have Removed from No. 589, George-street, to No. 489, George-street, nearly opposite the Barrack Gate. 4104

MESSRS. RONALD AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, NO. 489, GEORGE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE,
CONTINUE to supply the Trade and Families with Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c., at their new Stores, as above. 4105

FREE EXHIBITION!!!
STEVENS' ART UNION.
THESE ARE THE SAME PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS LATELY EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, AND WHICH ELICITED FROM THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS ON THE TALENT OF THE ARTIST.
500 PRIZES.
THOSE who have not seen these BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS *(the best ever exhibited to the Australian public)* are invited to do so *early*, as the List is fast filling up, and will close about the 31st instant, when these magnificent paintings will be distributed, and the opportunity of seeing them *collectively* will be lost.
NOTE.—*If the first prize, THE FRUIT AND GAME STALL, was the only one to be obtained, it would alone be well worth the trifling risk of a Guinea, it being acknowledged by competent judges to be the most beautiful painting ever exhibited in the colony.*
W. AND F. FORD,
554, George-street,
4358 Agents for Mr. Stevens.

MEDICAL.—PARRAMATTA.
F. J. BEARDMORE, Surgeon and Legally Qualified Practitioner, has commenced the practice of his profession in Church-street, Parramatta, next door to Atkinson and Co., Linendrapers.
N.B.—Medicines retailed at Sydney prices. 4232

MR. FLETCHER,
DENTIST,
AT MESSRS. COHEN AND SON, 479, GEORGE-STREET.
(Three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales,)
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he stops decayed teeth without giving pain; supplies artificial teeth, which cannot be detected as such upon the closest inspection, and are guaranteed to answer the purposes of mastication and articulation.
CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping	0	5	0
Scaling and cleaning	0	10	0
A single mineral tooth	0	10	0
A complete set, from	8	0	0
Extracting	0	2	6

Satisfaction given, or no payment taken.
Certificates from medical men of the first respectability can be shown.
Private entrance at the side. 11153

GEORGE KENDALL,
OF HARTLEY,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, and all travellers, that he has lowered the prices as follows:—Horses in the stable, hay and corn of the best, 3s. Meals, 1s. 6d.; the lower class, 1s. Beds, ditto. He has got good sheep-yards, and stock-yards, and stabling, and accommodation of the very best. Any person for the Mudgee mail, can be accommodated with breakfast of the very best for 1s. 6d.
Likewise he wishes to inform he has a large stock of spirits on hand, prices as follow:—Brandy, Martel's, of the best, 14s. per gallon; by the bottle, 3s. Rum, Jamaica, by the gallon, 8s. 6d.; by the bottle, 2s. Whiskey, 14s.; by the bottle, 3s. Gin, by the case, £2 8s.; by the quart, 4s. Port Wine, of the best, 10s. per gallon; 2s. per bottle. Sherry, ditto. Syrup, 7s. 6d. per gallon. Peppermint, ditto. Cloves, ditto.
4231

CALIFORNIAN GOLD DUST.
MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO. are purchasers of Californian Gold Dust in any quantities. 4427
THE Undersigned are purchasers of Californian Gold Dust, in any quantities.
4003 THACKER AND CO.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
JUST LANDED, ex Raymond, and other late arrivals, and on sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned—
QUININE, OLIVE OIL in jars, Cream of Tartar, SHELLAC, Phial and Daffy Corks, SOFT SOAP, in firkins, CASTOR OIL, SENNA, Powdered SCAMMONY, Pearl Ash, TARTARIC ACID, Magnesia, GUM ACACIÆ, BLISTERING Plaster, CUBEBS, Ext. COLOCYNTH, Hyoscyam, Conii, Taraxaci, Belladonna, Papaver Alb., Fol Digital, LOBELIA INFLAT. Linseed Meal, Common and Patent TRUSSES, Chip and Pill Boxes, PLASTER SKINS, LINT, ADHESIVE PLASTER, MURIATE and Acetate of MORPHIA, BARBADOES and Socotrine ALOES, Oxalic Acid, Citric Acid, POWELL'S Balsam and Pills, PERUVIAN BARK, Trisnitrate of Bismuth, WHITE WAX, Camphor, Musk, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Blue Pill, CALOMEL, Hyd. Nit. Oxyd., IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, SARSAPARILLA, Bels. Copaiba, Kreasote, OPIUM, Ess. BERGAMOTTE and LEMON, CROTON Oil, Lig. Opii Sed, Oil of Almonds, OIL OF CUBEBS, COD LIVER OIL, Oils of Lavender and PEPPERMINT, CHLOROFORM, RHUBARB, JALAP and Ipecacuanha Powders, Acetic Acid, Sweet Nitre, BOND'S and WYMAN'S Marking Ink, OTTO OF ROSES, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Just opened, 100 Boxes of superior
EAU DE COLOGNE,
which is being sold at a remarkable LOW PRICE, at the MEDICAL HALLS,
93, King-street, and
Corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets.
2703 J. ROW.

PORCELAIN VASES AND BASKETS.
A MOST beautiful selection of Porcelain Vases and Baskets, to be sold at Messrs. BIRNSTINGL, at exceedingly low prices. 4428

FRENCH BOOTS.
ABOUT fifty pairs French Boots, at Messrs. BIRNSTINGL and Co. 4429

ACCORDEONS AND FLUTINAS.
A SELECTION of the best Accordeons and Flutinas that can be made, some of a very powerful tone, and large size, at Messrs. BIRNSTINGL and Co. 4430

IN addition to the Washing Machine previously advertised,
A. GRAVELY
Has now finished, and has on view at the Manufactory, 320, Pitt-street,
A WASHING MACHINE
Combined with a
WRINGER AND MANGLE,
possessing excellencies which must, on its becoming known, ensure its universal use in a colony where the economy of time and labour are of such paramount importance as in New South Wales.
The saving in wear and tear of linen by the use of this Machine would, in a short time, repay the first cost.
Baths of various kinds on hand, or made to order.
Country and town orders promptly attended to. 2279

COMPOUNDS, CORDIALS, &c.
GEORGE EVANS, the only Licensed Rectifier and Compounder of Cordials in the colony, reminds his country friends in particular, that his extensive stock consists of rectified spirits, and compounds and cordials of the finest description.
From his long experience in this business, George Evans enjoys the support of full nine-tenths of the Licensed Victuallers of Sydney but he is induced to appeal by advertisement to country consumers in consequence of various inferior cordials and other beverages being lately forced into notoriety by puffing advertisements.
In the Soda Water and Lemonade department George Evans has the pleasure to notify that he is honoured by the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and most of the leading families of Sydney and Parramatta.
He begs to draw the attention of consumers to the following list, all of which may be procured at his Wine and Spirit Stores, 132, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

Cherry brandy	Anniseed
Raspberry brandy	Ginger wine
Rum shrub	Peppermint
Brandy bitters	Cloves
Gin bitters	Lemon syrup
Ale and wine bitters	Raspberry syrup
Noyeau	Golden cordial
Milk punch	&c., &c., &c.
Norfolk punch	

N.B.—G. E. has constantly on sale a choice assortment of Wines and Spirits. 2665

THE undersigned have obtained from the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society several valuable prizes for their Cordials and Liqueurs, exhibited in the Botanical Gardens, Sydney—these articles consisting of—

Noyeau	Brandy bitters
Norfolk punch	Gin bitters
Ginger wine	Anniseed
Rum shrub	Clove cordial
Cherry brandy	Peppermint ditto
Lemon syrup	

may be obtained wholesale of any spirit merchant in Sydney; or at the manufactory.
J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
335, George-street, Sydney. 683

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orphan, aged eleven years.
Any person harbouring her after this not-- will be dealt with as the law directs.
RICHARD D--
622, Lower George-street,
Sydney, March 8.

TWO POU--
LOST, on --
W--

Hills.
February 26.

2748 1 Dray horse

65 Ditto ditto ditto, ex Sir Edward Paget
120 Bags finest Patna table rice

Cabinet Library, Burnett on the Thigh.

PRICE

TO SETTLERS, WOOLGROWERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY respectfully call the attention of WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS purchasing supplies for the Bush, to the extensive alterations effected in their establishment, by which they are enabled to afford increased facilities for the inspection of their VARIED and EXTENSIVE STOCK of SLOPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, and EVERY REQUISITE for UP-COUNTRY USE.

Manufacturing most of their own SLOPS, and possessing the advantage of being represented in the ENGLISH MARKETS by Mr. DAVID JONES, whose large experience has made him intimately acquainted with the requirements of the colonists generally, they confidently assert that their system of doing business will be found fully commensurate with the times, a great reduction having been effected in the prices of most articles, compared with last or any previous season. WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS, who have not yet visited the establishment, are respectfully urged to do so, when they will not fail to observe the many and especial claims it has upon them, the proprietors having spared no effort to continue it, what it has always been, PRE-EMINENTLY the WOOLGROWERS' AND SETTLERS' DEPOT.

Extracted from David Jones and Company's published Trade List:—

BLANKETS.
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 stout bush blankets
" " " army and navy ditto
" " " super ditto ditto
8-4 to 14-4 real Witney ditto
" " scarlet ditto
" " blue and green ditto
8-4 to 10-4 plain and printed Scotch ditto

RUGS AND COUNTERPANES.
8-4 to 11-4 diaper rugs
8-4 to 12-4 coloured counterpanes
8-4 to 14-4 white ditto
8-4 to 14-4 imperial ditto
8-4 to 14-4 Marseilles quilts
8-4 to 14-4 summer ditto

SHIRTS.
Striped cotton shirts
Ditto ditto ditto, very heavy
Scotch twill shirts
Ditto ditto, extra stout and large
Ditto ditto, made to order
Regatta shirts, fast colours
Ditto ditto, very superior
Ditto ditto, fancy patterns
Ditto ditto, made to order, washed
Longcloth shirts, linen fronts, collars, and cuffs
Ditto ditto, very superior
Ditto ditto, made to measure
Ditto ditto, washed and dressed
Ditto ditto, full dress ditto
Scarlet and blue serge ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, all wool
Ditto ditto baize ditto
White and striped Guernseys
Scarlet and blue ditto
Imperial and Braganza ditto
Blue Flushing and pilot ditto
Lamb's wool shirts and pants
Ditto ribbed ditto ditto
Merino shirts and pants
Brown cotton ditto ditto
White kersey shirts
Yarn blue and white ditto
Ditto spotted and striped ditto

COATS.
Shepherds' drab and blue Flushing
Stockmen's ditto
Ditto, with large capes
Ditto ditto, very superior
Blue pilots, cross pockets
Ditto, lined plaid
Ditto, Chesterfields
Ditto, lined through all woollplaid
Ditto, American riding coats
Monkey jackets, drab and blue
Pea coats
Ditto, very superior
Box coats, overlaid seams
Ditto, lined blanket
Superfine cloth and llama paletots
Black and mixed alpacca ditto
Ditto ditto, hip coats
Lametta ditto
Duck and drill ditto
Plaid and checked Holland ditto
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Gambroon and drill shooting coats
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Duck and Holland ditto
Fishing and boating ditto
Office and lounge ditto

VESTS.
Light and dark Valencias
Ditto ditto ditto, roll collars
Wool plaid vests
Ditto ditto roll collars
Ditto ditto double breasted
Swansdown ditto
Black and fancy satin
Ditto ditto roll collars
Ditto ditto double breasted
Black and coloured barathea vests
Tweed and doeskin ditto
Plain and printed velvet ditto
Rich black and coloured silk ditto
Printed quilting ditto
Ditto ditto double breasted and roll collars

SLEEVED VESTS.
Tollinet sleeved vests
Velveteen ditto ditto
Moleskin ditto ditto
Printed ditto ditto ditto
Swansdown ditto ditto
Silk plush ditto ditto
Sealette ditto ditto
Wool plaid ditto ditto
&c., &c., &c.

TROUSERS.
Drab and miller's drab moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto double stitched
Ditto ditto very superior
Ditto ditto strapped riding ditto
Ditto ditto with leather
Ditto ditto lined
Ditto cotton cord ditto
Ditto very superior
Ditto ditto strapped ditto
Ditto ditto made to order
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Ditto ditto very superior
Printed moleskin and cantoon ditto
Ditto plain and fancy drill
Military and navy duck ditto
Canvas and duck ditto
Black, drab, and blue cassimere ditto
Ditto ditto buckskin ditto
Fancy ditto and doeskin ditto
Ditto double milled, for riding
Ditto ditto strapped
Blue and drab Flushing ditto
Blue pilot and beaver ditto
Black and drab ditto
Colonial tweed } In great variety
Plain and fancy }
English ditto }
White kersey ditto for sheep washing

HATS AND CAPS.
Cabbage-tree and brab hats
Manila and Java ditto
China and Mexican ditto
Leghorn and Dunstable ditto
Basket and riding ditto
Felt, drab, and coloured ditto
Ditto ditto domed browns
Black and drab silk ditto
Black and drab beaver ditto
Cloth and tweed caps
Jim Crows and wide-awakes
Scotch and Kilmarnock bonnets
Glengarry and Tam O'Shanter ditto
&c., &c., &c.

PIECE GOODS.
Welch and Lancashire flannels
Serges—white, red, and blue
Baizes—green, blue, and red
Ticks—linen, union, and cotton
Scotch twill shirting
Chambrays and Grograms
Dungaree, woollen and cotton
Checks—linen, union, and cotton
Cheese-cloths, white and brown
Table oil cloths, all widths
Swansdown, white and grey
Moleskins, drab and millers' drab
Cords, drab and white
Nankeens, drab, buff, and blue
Ditto, real India
Monteith cloths, twilled and plain
Clan artan ginghams
Scotch plaids and galas
7-8 and 5-4 Hoyle's patens
Fancy prints, various
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 navy blue ditto
Sheetings, white and grey
Ditto, twilled ditto ditto
Longcloths and shirtings
Domestic calicos
Diapers and damasks in the piece
Damask cloths, all sizes
Irish linens and lawns
Huckabacks, diapers, and grass cloths
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Holland, checked and figured
Blind hollands, white and brown
Printed Venetian blinds
Printed furnitures and dimities
White and brown drills
Ducks and canvasses
Osnaburgs and Forfars
Marquee and verandah cloths
Collar and saddle ditto
Ironing baize
Welch plains
Printed drugget
Carpets and rugs
China matting
&c., &c., &c.

SUNDRIES.
Printed corahs
Ditto spun ditto
Black Barcelona ditto
Black bandannas
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Ditto bundle ditto
Cotton half-hose and hose
Woollen ditto and ditto
Hat ribbons
Doubles and galloons
Single and double end braces
Ditto ditto worsted ditto
Ditto ditto strong web ditto
Ditto ditto Indiarubber
Hair brushes and combs
Leather belts, various
Elastic riding ditto
Indiarubber and Mackintosh coats and capes
Gutta percha coats, capes, hats, and leggings
Carpet and leather bags
Baskets—all kinds
Stockmen's boots
Women's shoes—all kinds
Woolpacks
Ditto bagging
Three-bushel bags
&c., &c., &c.

George-street,
9549 Opposite Post Office.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS.

J. T. SMITH, Shirt Tailor, Park-street, respectfully thanks his patrons and the public for the flattering and very liberal return his exertions have received during the last twelve months, fully proving that his endeavours to produce a correctly fitting shirt, with good work and substantial materials, have met with general approbation. Prompted with this success, he will increasingly persevere in his endeavour to please, and from his thorough knowledge of the ART of shirt-cutting and its *practical working*, trusts that his establishment may be second to none in the world for really good, correctly cut, and well-made shirts.

During the past winter there has been a pressing demand for labour, and J. T. S. has therefore been enabled to engage a large number of additional workers, and he is now in a position to offer the largest, most varied, and cheapest assortment ever produced in this colony, comprising—
Gentlemen's white shirts of every size and quality
Ditto with extra long fronts
Ready washed shirts of various kinds
Gentlemen's superior regatta and yacht shirts
Extra strong Scotch twilled ditto and bush shirts
With a very large assortment of boys' and youths' white and coloured shirts and night ditto

ALSO,
Ladies' and children's under clothing and night dresses
Gentlemen's flannel and merino vests and drawers
Silk handkerchiefs, cravats, half hose, and braces
Sheets, pillow slips, and towels
SMITH's registered shirt collars, (inimitable)
Blouses, linen jackets, and summer coatees.
N.B.—Shirts made to measure or patte-

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER
ARE the Sole Agents in Sydney for the sale of the
STOCKTON TWEEDS.
ROBERT FISHER,
10256 Stockton Factory.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

THE undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for the
STOCKTON TWEEDS,
have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of
SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE
on liberal terms.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,
10256 Pitt-street.

LARK AND BENNETT feel it incumbent upon themselves in the midst of the present unparalleled attempts to secure the patronage of the public, to impress upon the minds of those whose favours they have hitherto enjoyed, as well as the public generally, that possessing every advantage for IMPORTING their goods as well as PURCHASING in the market, they are fully determined their prices shall bear comparison with those of any other house in the trade.

The following LIST may prove advantageous to purchasers of Shirtings and Longcloths:—

	s.	d.
Good super calicoes, per piece of 24 yards	5	11
Ditto ditto, India finish ditto ditto	6	9
Very fine, ditto ditto, ditto ditto	7	6
Good, 36 inch longcloth shirting 3½d. per yard		
Horrocks's A longcloth 3½d.	ditto	
Very fine cambric longcloth 4½d.	ditto	
8-4 Soft Wigan sheeting 10½d.	ditto	

To prevent disappointment, the above will be sold by the *piece only*, and as it is a well-known fact, that every thing can be procured at this Establishment as advertised, the proprietors recommend an early call.
9241 467, GEORGE-STREET.

NEW GOODS. CHEAP GOODS.

SYDNEY HOUSE, 269, PITT-STREET.

J. T. WOODS would remind his friends and the public that he has received, during the week, several bales and cases of choice drapery, suited to the coming season, and at the following extraordinary low prices:—
250 Pieces alpaca lustres, beautiful colours, 11½d. per yard, commonly sold at 1s. 6d.
120 Pieces black and coloured coburgs, 1s. 2½d. per yard, cheap at 1s. 6d.
400 Rich twilled cashmere dresses, 10s. 6d. usual price 15s.
90 Rich striped barège shawls, 7s. 6d., well worth 18s.
70 Rich ditto cashmere ditto, 12s. 6d., generally sold for 20s.
89 Rich Nicobar checked ditto, 15s., never sold less than 25s.
48 Rich ditto striped ditto, 12s. 6d., a bargain at 20s.
98 Rich Astrachan ditto, 10s. 6d., well worth 17s. 6d.
200 Dozen of black and white cotton hosiery, from 5½d. per pair
300 Dozen gloves, consisting of habit, silk, kid, gent.'s tiale thread, kid, buck, silk, &c.

J. T. W. would state, that he is constantly in the receipt of large quantities of goods, and purchasers may always depend on getting bargains by calling at
SYDNEY HOUSE,
4156 269, Pitt-street.

BOOTS and SHOES, from the best makers—
JAMES DAVIES AND SON, LONDON,
for sale at
MR. R. FAWCETT'S,
Auctioneer,
1989 481, George-street

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING FOR CALIFORNIA.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, IN SIZES
6 feet x 2 feet
6 feet x 2½ feet, and
4 feet x 14 inches
Weighing from 11 ounces to 21 ounces the square foot.

It is now used for roofing and building purposes generally, in England and throughout the United States. It is incorrodible, not affected by climate or exposure to weather, and lies in a very small compass.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
Ironmongers,
3917 450, George-street.

MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL FOR SHIP SHEATHING,

MORE DURABLE THAN COPPER, AND EQUALLY CLEAN.

AS every kind of metal Sheathing and Bolts are now made and sold as Mr. Muntz's invention, he has considered it needful for the protection of consumers and himself, that his name should be stamped in full upon each sheet and every bolt, and no other parties are allowed so to use his name.

An assorted stock of the above Metal and Bolts is now on sale by the undersigned.
Sheathing, from 16 ounces to 28 ounces.
Metal Bolts, from ½ inch to 1 inch.
927 LANE AND CO

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex St. George, Aztec, and Commodore:—
OILMAN'S STORES, CONSISTING OF
Bottled fruits
Pickles, pint and quart
Mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Salad oil
Capers
Raspberry vinegar
Sauces
Anchovy and bloat er paste
Sardines &c.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
164 450, George-street.

FASHIONABLE FRENCH FELT HATS,

BY FRENCH OF WALES.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call the attention of the citizens of Sydney generally, and the intending emigrants to California particularly, to a really first-rate description of French Felt Hats, which combine the two great requisites, comfort and fashionable appearance, and their cheapness is only equalled by their durability.

B. M. has his usual extensive stock of Beaver and Velvet-napped Paris Hats of every shape and quality, and ventilated so as to insure a COOL HEAD in the hottest weather.

Hats of all descriptions manufactured to order in any quantity on the shortest notice.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

Naval and Military Ornaments, Commissariat Lace, Livery Bands, Cockades, &c.
French Hat Manufactory,
4374 77, Market-street.

CHAIN CABLES, ½ to ¾ inch
Anchors 2 to 5 cwt.
Two carronades, 4 pounders, with canister and round shot
Europe rope
3 lb. Sheet lead, bar lead
Patent shot
Blue Westmoreland grindstones
Spades and shovels, ballast shovels
Pickaxes, stone hammers, crow bars
Smiths' bellows, anvils, vices
Wrought rose head nails and spikes
Hooks and hinges
Square and scale beams, steelyards
Camp ovens, frying pans
Iron wire, wove wire cloth
Corn mills, coffee mills
American wedge axes, shingling hatchets
Carpenters' adzes and axes
Augers, helved hatchets
Firmer and socket chisels and gouges
Saw files, smiths' files and rasps
Smoothing jack and trying planes
Wood screws, Kent hammers
Tinned tea kettles, glue kettles
Pots and covers, sauce pans and covers
Table knives and forks, butchers' knives
Carbines, Rifles, pistols
Single and double barrelled guns
Brass mounted swords with leather scabbard and belts.

For Sale by
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
4319 Sussex-street.

ON SALE, ex Achilles and Prince of Wales—
Pilot cloth hip jackets
Pilot cloth trousers
Blankets, 9-4 and 10-4
Serge shirts, all wool
Ditto ditto, ordinary
Scotch twill shirts
Moleskin trousers
Woollen cord trousers
Assorted vests
Cotton and worsted frocks
36-inch grey calico
36 inch shirtings
9 8 supers, assorted
30-inch osnaburgh

Ex Penyard Park.
50 Hogsheads Taylor's stout
100 Cases gin
17 Puncheons B.P. rum, 36 O.P.

Also,
1 Invoice jewellery
20 Tons soda ash, 50 per cent.
20 Quarter-casks Ingham's Marsala
London bottled Port and Sherry, in three dozen cases
Europe rope, 1½, 2, 2½, and 5½ inch
4 Cases newspaper, 36 lbs.
1 Case furniture knobs
Cut and pressed tumblers and wine glasses
27-inch woolbagging
Sheet lead, 3 lbs. to 5 lbs.
1 Case best saddlery, from Gibson.
COOPER, BROTHERS,
4340 Waterloo Warehouse.

NOW LANDING, EX PENYARD PARK.

BOOTH'S CORDIAL GIN, in one and three dozen cases.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
4263 450, George-street.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Despatch—
600 Bags white and light brown sugar
20 Hogsheads of arrack
4 Cases bamboo hats

ALSO, PER LATE ARRIVALS:
Jamaica rum, hogsheads and puncheons, 10 to 35 O.P.
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy
Case gin, JDKZ and key brands
Whiskey, Old Tom
Byass' and Dunbar's ale and porter
Marsetti's champagne cider
Taylor's porter, now landing
Bass' ale, ditto
Pampanga and Zebu sugar
Grocers' wrapping paper
Champagne, claret, hock, and Bucellas, 1 dozen cases
Cape Madeira, pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Teneriffe, ditto ditto ditto
Port and sherry, ditto ditto ditto
Tea, tobacco, cigars, pickles, sauces, &c.
TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.,
3777 421, George-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Pampanga sugar
Taal ditto
Manila coffee
Manila cigars, No. 2 superior, in whole and half boxes
Hysonskins, in chests and half chests
Manila rope, assorted sizes, from 1 inch to 4½ inches.
BOGUE AND CO.,
Pitt-street, February 26. 3708

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

BOYDELL'S Celebrated Colonial Negrohead Tobacco, is the oldest manufacture in the colony, and decidedly the best. On sale at the Stores of
MR. HENRY FERRIS,
4326 Pitt-street, near the Theatre,

four rooms, kitchen, out-houses, and | ... | TEA AND SUGAR.

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PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM ⎫ VOL. XXVII. MONDAY, MARCH 11 1850.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONVICT QUESTION.

A MEETING was held in Melbourne last week for the purpose of agreeing to an address of sympathy with the Cape colonists, for their resistance to the introduction of convicts into that colony. The chair was taken by the Mayor. The speakers were Mr. Westgarth, Dr. Macarthur, Alderman Kerr, Mr. Fawkner, Dr. Lang, Mr. Young, Mr. Annand, and Mr. Keane. The following address was agreed to:—

ADDRESS TO THE COLONISTS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Fellow Colonists,—We, the inhabitants of the Province of Port Phillip, in public meeting assembled, under the presidency of the Worshipful the Mayor of Melbourne, having contemplated with feelings of intense interest, the whole of your procedure for the last eighteen months, in connection with the heartless attempt of the Home Government to degrade your ancient and virtuous colony into a mere receptacle for convicted felons, feel irresistibly impelled to express our cordial sympathy with you in the peculiarly trying circumstances in which you have thus been placed, and our unfeigned admiration of the noble stand you have made for the maintenance of the high character and unsullied honour of your colonial community throughout the civilised world.

Calm, dignified, and uncomprising, you have firmly adhered to your original determination never to allow your free colony to be degraded into a penal settlement of Britain, with a force of character and a strength of resolution but rarely if ever equalled; and while wisely withstanding every temptation to the employment of physical force, you have bravely maintained your impregnable position against the unprincipled attempt of the Home Government, and the vacillating policy of the local executive on the unassilable ground of passive resistance: thereby affording an illustrious example of a successful struggle for high moral principles to all the colonies of the British empire. A people who have proved themselves capable of such exalted public virtue cannot be unfit for self government and the freest institutions. Of such institutions you have shown yourselves altogether worthy, and fully convinced as we are that the great resources of your country can never be fully developed, nor the best interests of its inhabitants adequately promoted under the present monstrous system of Downing-street domination, we earnestly desire for your entire community that full measure of freedom which you have now demonstrated that you have both the spirit and the ability to use.

Fellow Colonists, we have not been uninterested spectators of your noble struggle. On the contrary, an attempt somewhat similar to the one you have so successfully resisted, was actually made by the Colonial Office upon the forbearance of this province; but a timely manifestation of popular indignation averted from us the threatened calamity. We deeply regret, however, and are ashamed to add, that in the northern and older settlements of the great colony of New South Wales, of which this province still unfortunately forms a part, the best interests of the country have been ignominiously betrayed, and whole shiploads of convicts admitted without question both into Sydney and Moreton Bay, through the heartless cupidity of one portion of our fellow-colonists, and the pitiful inconsistency and pusillanimity of another.

It has been alleged that the position you have taken up in refusing to receive into your community the convicted felons of England, is an act of ingratitude to the mother country for her recent expenditure of two millions sterling for the Kaffir war. But we are strongly of opinion, that if Great Britain had only given your colony those free institutions to which you were fairly entitled many years ago, and without which, self-reliance and energetic action on the part of a colony are impossible, the Cape colonists would have cheerfully assumed the entire defence of their own frontier from all hostile aggression. In South Africa as in Australia, the only use of the costly military establishments which, unfortunately for the people of England, are still maintained in the colonies, is to support systems of government which are ruinous to the best interests of the Colonies, and in the highest degree discreditable to the empire.

Go on, therefore, fellow-colonists, in that upright and manly course upon which you have entered, and continue to merit the esteem and admiration of all that is virtuous and honourable throughout the civilised world.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.—His Excellency the Governor has, by a proclamation in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, directed that the provisions of the Act 2 Victoria, "'For regulating the Police in the Towns of Parramatta, Windsor, Maitland, Bathurst, and other towns respectively, and for removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions, and for the better alignment of streets therein,' be extended to the city of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland; and that the following shall be deemed to be the boundaries of the said city for the purposes of that Act, that is to say, commencing at the point where the western side of Brown-street meets the River Hunter, and bounded on the north by that river to the sea; on the east by the South Pacific Ocean to a point in a line with the south side of Church-street; on the south by that line and the south side of Church-street to Brown-street; and on the west by the west side of Brown-street to the River Hunter aforesaid."

GOULBURN.—His Excellency the Governor has, by a proclamation in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, directed that the provisions of the Act 2 Vic. "be extended to the town of Goulburn in the county of Argyle, and that the following shall be deemed to be the boundaries of the said town, for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say: Commencing at the Mulwarree Ponds, and bounded thence on the north by the north-east side of Mayo-street to Lagoon-street, by the north-west side of Lagoon-street to the eastern boundary of William Bradley's 84 acres, and by the boundary of the town reserve westerly, dividing it from that 84 acres, William Bradley's two portions of 100 acres, William Lithgow's 100 acres, and William Bradley's 100 acres, to the western side of Deccan-street; on the west by the western side of Deccan-street to the north boundary of W. H. Broughton's 600 acres; on the south by the boundary of the town reserve, dividing it from that 600 acres to the Mulwarree Ponds; and on the east by the Mulwarree Ponds to the north-east side of Mayo-street aforesaid."

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following persons to be Inspectors of Slaughter-houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered, in the police district mentioned in connection with their respective names, viz.: Mr. William Hobbs, Windsor; Mr. George Allen, Wollombi; and Mr. Robert Worsley, Cooma.

POLICE.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Thomas Fowler, Chief Constable of the Illawarra District, to be also Chief Constable of the adjoining districts of Shoalhaven and Kiama.

WATER POLICE.—MORETON BAY.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council, 4th Victoria, No. 17, have been extended to the town of Brisbane and the port of Moreton Bay. It is further notified, for public information, that William Augustine Duncan, Esq., Sub-Collector of Customs at the above port, has been charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

SYDNEY STREETS.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed it to be notified, that the breadths of the footways in each of the undermentioned streets shall be those set forth in the annexed schedule, and that consequently it will not be lawful for any person to erect any building within the said distances so set forth from the curb stone, or exterior edge of the said footways, as delineated on the plan submitted to His Excellency and the Executive Council, in conformity with the Act, which plan lies at the Office of the Surveyor-General, for the inspection of the public:—Wynyard-square (facing York-street), north side, east side, and south side, each footway, 12 feet; each carriage way, 36 feet; total, 60 feet each. Wynyard-street (from George-street to Wynyard-square), each footway, 12 feet; carriage way, 36 feet; total, 60 feet. Margaret-street (from George street to Wynyard-square), each footway, 12 feet; carriage way, 36 feet; total, 60 feet.

WHARVES.—With reference to the Government notice of 21st June, 1848, relating to the formation of wharves in the Harbour of Port Jackson, notice is hereby given that application has been made by Mr. James Cooper, of Enghurst, for permission to extend a piled jetty, from his property in Sussex-street, into Darling Harbour, to the extent of 180 feet by 24 feet in width, and the neighbouring proprietors are invited to state their objections, if any, to such permission being granted, within one month from this date.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

LICENSE TO RECTIFY SPIRITS.—Mr. Robert Cooper, Sen., has obtained a license to rectify and compound spirits.

TICKETS-OF-LEAVE CANCELLED. — The following prisoners of the Crown have had their tickets-of-leave cancelled for the reasons stated against their respective names: — Michael Graham, per Randolph, for being absent from his district; Wellington Bench. Henry Armstead, per Randolph, for being absent from his district; Gwyder Bench. Richard Bagnall, per John Barry 3, for being absent from his district; Parramatta Bench. John Davis, per Norfolk 3, for being absent from his district; Sydney Bench. Enoch Hill, per Barrossa, for being drunk and disorderly; Bathurst Bench. James Creasly, per Bardaster, being unable from ill health to support himself; Parramatta Bench. David Condon, per Boyne, being unable from ill health to support himself; Windsor Bench. Jeremiah Reardon, per Havering, for being absent from his district; Patrick's Plains Bench. John Skipton, per Asia, 2, larceny; Maitland Bench. John Griffin, per Neptune, for disorderly conduct; Scone Bench. William Jones, per Vittoria, being unable to support himself; Brisbane Bench. William Falkner, per Moffatt, being unable to support himself; Parramatta Bench. Mary White, per Buffalo, for being absent from her district; Sydney Bench. Robert Ward, per Fairlie, for being drunk and disorderly; Brisbane Bench. Helen M'Neil, per Mary Ann, 5, for disorderly conduct, Ipswich Bench. Sarah Horsley, per Surry, 9, for drunkenness and immoral conduct; Port Macquarie Bench. George Scott, per Theresa, for having a forged order in his possession; Ipswich Bench. James M'Veagh, per Neptune, 4, being unable to support himself; Goulburn Bench. Peter Ward, per Asia, 11, being unable to support himself; Maitland Bench. Frederick Andrews, per Randolph, for being absent from his district; Mudgee Bench.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

WINDSOR.

POLICE COURT.—Before J. Panton, Esq., J.P. Mr. Edward Coffey, (lately the well-known landlord of the hotel here, known as "Coffey's Hotel,") appeared upon the summons of Mr. Edmund Burke, to answer a charge of having fraudulently removed and disposed of a grate, the property of the said Edmund Burke. This case originally came on upon the 2nd February last, but was remanded till Saturday last for the evidence of Mr. Burke's son, then (at the first hearing) at Mittagong. When I state that the depositions extend to fifty folios you may imagine it was a pretty long affair, which I shall condense as much as possible. On the first hearing, it appeared that Mr. Burke had had dealings with Mr. Coffey for a period of twelve or thirteen years, during which time at least £10,000 had passed through Mr. Coffey's hands to Mr. Burke. Mr. C. being desirous of leaving the hotel, came upon terms with a Mr. Carter, and it was mutually agreed upon between them that each should appoint two valuators as to the furniture, &c.; that at this time (eight months ago) Mr. B. had left Windsor for Mittagong, giving Mr. Coffey charge of the entire house, and furniture in the house, communicating with the hotel, (part of the same building), and authorising him to sell part of the furniture, scattered in different rooms, leaving the keys in Mr. C.'s possession. Coffey according sold to one person alone furniture of Mr. B.'s to the amount of £40, and Mr. Burke sent his son to receive, and who did receive the money. Eight months after, Mr. Carter left the hotel also, but previously to leaving sold off. At the time of the sale Mr. Burke appeared and objected to the sale of the grate in dispute, saying it was his. Mr. Carter said, he thought not, as he had bought it from Mr. Coffey. Mr. Coffey not thinking anything of this (no demand being made upon him for the grate), was making arrangements to take the next house to Mr. Burke's, as an hotel, and immediately received a summons upon the charge above mentioned. Mr. Burke, in his cross-examination, gave evidence that he gave instructions to tell Mr. Coffey expressly not to sell two grates, one of which was the grate in question: but that he gave his son instructions to authorise Mr. Coffey to sell other parts of the furniture. The son, when examined last Saturday, denied that his father ever gave him any instructions as to Mr. Coffey selling any of the furniture, but took him a letter (the contents of which he did not know) and received the sum of money which Coffey had received for the sale of his father's furniture. One witness swore, that at the time of the valuation he saw the said grate marked down in the inventory. I may here mention that it was agreed that neither Mr. Coffey nor Mr. Carter should go round with the valuators. Mr. Coffey brought Mr. Wright and Mr. Long (both well-known in Sydney) who were the valuators upon his part, and they proved the original inventory, which Mr. Wright produced. Not only was there no mention of the grate, nor in fact, of any grate, but these gentlemen swore positively, and without hesitation or doubt, that Mr. Coffey, previously to the valuation, expressly told them not to include the two grates, one of which was the subject of dispute. Mr. Lambton, at an early stage of the case, urged, that in any event it could only be an action of trover. His Worship stated, that from the contradictory evidence—the son contradicting what his father had stated, and other contradictions mentioned above—he must dismiss the case, and it was dismissed accordingly. Mr. Coffey left the Court with the same unsullied character that he has maintained for so many years. Mr. Lambton applied for, and was allowed, a copy of the depositions, with a view to taking ulterior proceedings. Mr. Johnston appeared for the prosecution.

OUR CHIEF CONSTABLE.—We have not yet ascertained who is to be the successor to our late chief, but various rumours are afloat, and many conjectures as to what sort of a man he will turn out to be. I may mention that the funeral of our late chief constable was most numerously and respectably attended.

CALIFORNIA.—Thanks to the intelligence conveyed to the public through your valuable columns, the gold fever is rapidly subsiding here. People are beginning to see the difference between 1½d. per lb. for good nutritious meat, and 1s., together with ague, &c., &c.; and when you die to lie neglected on the beach. They are beginning to open their eyes to the machinations of evil designing persons.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday last, about half-past four o'clock P.M., we had a very heavy thunder storm, with heavy rain and hailstones. It continued for a considerable time. The rain continued all night, and partially on Saturday; on the afternoon of Saturday a gale commenced which continued all that night, Sunday, and Monday until the evening, when it became calm. It was at times so violent as to shake the houses. During the last two days the weather has been very cold morning and evening; but to-day it is most oppressively hot; many are complaining of blight in the eyes. The sudden changes in the temperature have also caused a considerable deal of sickness of one sort or other.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO AN OLD SETTLER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The Old Settler declares himself unfriendly to transportation, and as a proof of his disapproval favours us with his deep musings and pondered meditations, on the necessity or expediency of resorting to it again. He is something like a man who declaims against drunkenness, yet nevertheless establishes a public-house on the road side, with a sign before the door—"Good spirits sold here, but beware of drunkenness." The sincerity of the one's disapproval appears to me to be as much to be relied on as of the other:

For it looks to me mighty queer,
If either the one or other be sincere.

The Old Settler depicts the melancholy desolation which has taken place over the wide domains and stately edifices of the country houses, once the pride of their proprietors. Where the sumptuous banquet was spread, where lackeyed convicts stood behind their rich master or mistress's chair, or sat upon the coach-box with their blue turned up with silver trimmings, in lieu of their convict rags, ready to whirl away the guests when the giddy dance and banqueting were over, are now the habitations of native-cats, tarantulas, and lizards; and this mighty change he would fain attribute to non-transportation. But has it never struck the Old Settler, in his deep musings, that other causes have been in operation—that the seasons have entirely changed—the rains no longer descend in March, the seed sowing time of the country; that the lands are worn out by bad farming—that those domains which supported large dairies and fattened large herds of cattle and horses are now bare of grass for months together, deficient in water, and that instead of supporting stock hundreds of starved cattle leave their skeletons strewed on the ground as unfailing evidences that the seasons have altered, and the lands have lost their productiveness? and a consequence of this has been, that many proprietors have deserted for the more fertile regions of Port Phillip and Moreton Bay. It is a law of colonization, which the re-introduction of all the convicts in England cannot alter, that the richest lands will be taken up first, and the poorer and less productive lands will be only occupied by the pressure of population. Away then with this humbug argument of the Old Settler—let him muse again with any of the small settlers of the country and they will make him wiser as to the true causes of this desolation. Change of seasons, bad farming, the discovery of superior districts—causes which convictism can never counteract, although it has had much to do in leading proprietors to building magnificent dwellings, and laying out spacious domains, and fostering a spirit of display and extravagance of pride and folly, of which these desolate domains are now the melancholy mementos,—the ruins of Babylon and of Carthage cannot speak more loudly of the power of an invisible hand in humbling the pride of man than these ruins do.

But has it never struck the Old Settler, "in his deep musings,"—"in his pondering meditations," that convict labour was grossly misapplied? had it been applied to permanent improvements, instead of the gratification of pride, we never would have been favoured with his lamentations—his tears and his pathos would have been saved;—had the creeks and the valleys been dammed up, had the lands been partially cleared of their timber, had the paddocks been trenched, had the vine been cultivated on a thousand hills, to make wine, brandy, and vinegar; had a different description of grass been cultivated on portions of the farms for summer use, instead of relying entirely on native grass, which chiefly propagates by seed and not by the root; had convict labour been thus applied, we would not now have seen these habitations, the pride of convict masters, given over either to the working farmers (who, after all, must be the bones and sinews of our prosperity), or to the reptiles who weave their webs in our drawing-rooms, or bask lizard-like upon our walls—our pride and our negligence have met with their just judgment. Small farmers with working families can live—let the *great men*, the princes of the earth, retire to more prosperous regions—they have failed with a few exceptions, in their position, to promote the true interests of the country: let them suffer unlamented.

But the Old Settler tells us convictism was not slavery, and that many who were convicts are faithfully affectionate to their old masters. Is being entirely subject to the arbitary will of another freedom?—is having the exercise of no civil rights freedom?—is hiring out the services of the man for a given weekly price freedom?—is the promise to the capitalist, that in proportion to the land he purchases from the Crown, he shall have so many convicts, freedom?—is the wholesale transfer of all a proprietor's assigned servants to the purchaser or lessee of an estate, thereby enhancing greatly the value of the property, freedom?—is exchanging and bartering one servant for another freedom?—then, indeed, I ask what is slavery? Dear Old Settler, in your next musings answer these questions. As for the faithfulness of old servants, we find the same affection and fidelity existing in feudal times, and in the most despotic slave countries. As for the sophism that convictism and immigration will not mix and mingle—on the ocean the plague ship will not be suffered to approach the healthy one—I ask the Old Settler how he will keep up the separation after landing? How he will prevent the mingling of the pure and polluted streams in New South Wales? "The Convict's Fast Friend" has indeed a panacea for the evil. Some hundreds of virtuous young women are voluntarily to dedicate themselves to the convicts' reformation; bursting with philanthropy and love, they are to refuse the proffered hands of honest men at home, and to expatriate themselves to wander like so many Dryades up and down the Australian wilderness with labels on their foreheads, "Wives for convicts. The day of reformation has come at last. Marry us, dear outcasts of the earth, and we will make you happy, virtuous, and free." Who, dear Old Settler, would not be a convict on these terms? But why give these self dedicated and devoted young women so many journeyings, so many wanderings from station to station, from hut to hut? Why not have the marriage ceremony performed in Newgate? and then you see there would be no necessity for separate ships, for extra expense, for the Old Settler devising in the depth of his musings any plan of isolation. The process of reformation would commence in Newgate, be perfected on the waters of the mighty deep, and thus Australia would receive into her population the penitent, the regenerated convict, and women, angel-like, could claim the prize as the repayment of her virtuous love—what a magnificent idea!!! Philanthropists of Britain, behold the problem solved, glorified spirits of Hannah Moore and Mrs. Fry, look down from heaven and rejoice, the Convicts' Fast Friend will join chorus and dedicate his daughter at the altar of hymen as the first pledge of his sincerity—and the ghosts of Knatchbull and Hunt will groan with horrible despair that this was not in their day.

As for the golden bait of Lord Grey, who can believe the promises of this faith-breaking Minister?—or can he *force* immigration to mingle with convictism. The home government may "*endeavour so to do*," but we believe where the immigrant has choice, he must be very bad indeed if he prefers a penal colony to a free. As for "the humanity" of the question, the most humane view is to FORCE THE HOME Government to regenerate the social condition at home, and to relieve the oppressed and starving poor by a liberal and extensive plan of immigration, and save thousands FROM CRIME, FROM GAOL, FROM TRANSPORTATION. As for the *unmitigated roguery* of the Insolvent Court, does the Old Settler think the introduction of more and fresh rogues will remedy that? The population of workhouses and gaols are both bad; but the one is the refuge of poverty WITHOUT crime, the other the stronghold for the vicious and the criminal. But we want neither. And if the colonial territory was placed in our hands, which is the grand struggle we should unite for, so as to prevent the application of these funds to the disgorging of those receptacles of poverty and crime on us, then we need have neither, and may help to diminish some of the evils to the parent state, where many wretched families of eight and nine have to subsist on 8s. per week, having the occasional luxury of ½lb. of bacon on Sundays and a little butter, "scarcely fit to grease a waggon with;" and in the winter months "having scarcely a bit to put into their mouths." To relieve these would not only be humanity, but opening a a safety-valve for England.

ANTI-SOPHISM.

Liverpool, March 6.

P.S.—It would be well if some of the agricultural societies would offer a premium for the best essay on the resuscitation of the county of Cumberland: an

Packet Office, 470, George-street. | April. Apply to | mencing from the 1st of April next, viz.:—

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1511513

improved method of farming is one essential—the formation of dams and reservoirs—the cultivation of more permanent grasses—the thinning out the heavy timber, and girdling the forest trees—the subdivision of the large estates into farms of 200 to 500 acres—planting vineyards for the production of wine, brandy, and vinegar, &c., &c. The towns may each assume some definite character—Sydney, mercantile, &c; Parramatta, manufacturing; Liverpool, with its College endowment and fine hospital building, the seat of education, and half-yearly fairs, &c., &c.

Now that California is likely to present a new market, articles of export should claim our attention. Tweeds, salt beef, flour, soap, candles, coals, bricks, shoes, boots, &c., &c., will in all probability meet with a demand there for some years to come.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It does not excite surprise that irregularities should sometimes occur in every district of the colony, but that such things as I am about to communicate should take place in a district within a few hours' sail of Sydney will scarcely be credited.

So long ago as the 7th or 8th of January, the rope of the punt on the government ferry between this and Maitland was cut, and up to this date is not repaired; so that the punt can only cross at slack tide, when it is towed over. Any traveller arriving in the mean time must take his "ease in his inn" until that period arrives, and even then, if it blows, he must wait five hours more.

We are in the hands of an Irish mob here, who, perceiving or thinking that they perceive, a disposition on the part of "the powers that be," to screen their "frolics," now think they may do what they choose, and will not allow any Englishman or Scotchman to compete with them; but as the present lessee of the punt is an Irishman, it was thought he would be unmolested. He however was so devoid of patriotism as to employ an English assistant, and notice was soon given him, that if he did not discharge that man, mischief would befall him. This warning was neglected, and a few nights afterwards the rope was cut.

Punt rope cutting has been for some time a favourite "frolic" with these gentlemen, but generally it has been cut only at one end or in the middle; but on this occasion it was done in a much more scientific manner, having been cut into short junks from end to end. This must have occupied some time, as well as made some noise,—a stout coir warp not being easily severed; yet not the slightest trace of the perpetrators has been discovered.

If intimation of this outrage has been given to government by the Bench of Magistrates, no notice has been taken of it in the *Gazette*, and the lessee is afraid to repair the damage, well knowing that the rope (which cost £20) would be again immediately destroyed. Our Bench consists of two resident Magistrates, and so great is the difficulty of getting their attendance, that scarcely a case is disposed of without one or two postponements.

In consequence, many respectable people rather submit to injury and oppression than waste their time by making three or four journeys to court, and the evil-disposed, emboldened by this prospect of impunity, venture to do things they dare not do in any other district.

This state of things ought not to continue, as there are several gentlemen in the district quite as well qualified for the office as the present magistrates; but they are obnoxious to a certain party, and consequently are not "recommended." I would ask, however, if Government are doing their duty in sacrificing the welfare of a district to the caprice and personal feelings of any individual?

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A LOOKER ON.

Raymond Terrace, March 4.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1850.

IMPOUNDINGS.

MERRICUMBRIN.—From Arthursleigh: Bay mare, long tail, black points, star on forehead, no brand visible, 4 years old, 15 hands high. If not released within 21 days she will be sold. J. BRADMAN. 9s.

YASS.—From the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P., March 8: Chesnut horse, white blaze down face, long tail, unbroken, BR off shoulder, 3 years old, 14 hands high; damages 6d. If the above is not claimed in 24 days he will be sold.—W. COOK. 9s.

PETERBOROUGH.—From Peterborough Estate: Brindle and white bullock, an illegible brand on the off shoulder. Dark brindle heifer, unbranded; 2 years old, damages 3d. each. If not released on or before the 26th March, they will be sold. T. STOKES. 9s. 6d.

WEE WAA.—From Wee Waa. March 8: Red poley steer, 8 near shoulder, JM near ribs, JM with TW over near rump. Red bullock white belly, MM off thigh. Red steer, white belly, M with M sideways under off rump. Brindle steer, DM off rump, D off shoulder, both ears marked; damages 2d. each. If not released they will be sold in 24 days. B. TURNER. 10s. 3d.

GOULBURN.—From Mr. Edge's Estate. March 8: Red bullock, cocked horns, branded on the off rump apparently M, the other letter cut out with the whip. Red bullock, white speckled back, branded on the off rump R, on ribs R, with a green hide strap and hobble chain round his neck. Yellow cow, white in face, little white on rump, branded on milking side rump and thigh BB, on shoulder apparently CN, with red male calf unbranded. Red and white spotted poley cow, branded on shoulder milking side apparently I over X, with red bull calf. Red bullock, staggish horns, short tail, branded on ribs near side apparently ⌐E, with half circle over; damages, 3d. each. From Mr. Woods, Towrang: Yellow cow, branded on rump and thigh milking side PC, on off rump apparently IB; damages, 6d. From Kenmore Estate: Yellow heifer, branded on ribs milking side JM, on shoulder 2. Red cow, speckled tail, branded on ribs milking side JM, on thigh WB upside down, on ribs apparently F over T conjoined, red and white spotted steer, branded on the off ribs, JM on the shoulder. Red and white spotted cow, branded on the hip milking side apparently CM, on the shoulder 2, with a red and white spotted heifer calf, same brand. Red steer, small white spot in the flank, branded on the off side ribs JM, on shoulder 2. Yellow and white spotted heifer, branded on rump milking side, apparently PK or PY. Red steer, white spots in flank, white belly, branded on the off ribs JM, on shoulder 2. Black steer, branded on the near side ribs JM, on shoulder 2. Red steer, white back, branded on near side ribs apparently MG, on shoulder 2. Brown sided bullock, white back, branded on near side rump ⌐B, on back apparently JCB; damages 3d. per head. Bay mare, star in forehead, white stripe down the face, short tail, black points, branded on the near shoulder HC, D over, on the off shoulder apparently EC, aged, 14 hands high; damages 3d. If the above cattle are not claimed within 24 days, they will be sold. J. PARSONS, £1 9s. 6d.

MUSWELLBROOK.—White cow, top off near ear, CD over C off rump, like IK off thigh. Red and white heifer, IL over IL sideways near ribs. Strawberry working ox, RA off ribs and rump. Black and white ox, apparently blind, branded like IB off thigh, whip mark off rump. Yellow ox, apparently J near ribs, like 618 near rump, off ear marked. Red and strawberry poley ox, C with MC under off ribs. Strawberry ox, WC off thigh, C off ribs. Brown ox, ⌐C sideways under near ribs, SC with 7 under near rump. Yellow and white ox, B off rump, 3 near rump, *EA* conjoined near ribs. Black or dark and brown white ox, like HX near rump, blotch brand or whip mark off rump. Strawberry cow, red ears, JB over CH off rump, *E* over C off thigh, CH off shoulder, horseshoe off ribs, with a red female calf at foot, unbranded; damages 3d. each. Notice has been sent to the supposed owners. If not released, they will be sold on the 25th March. J. MADDY. 14s. 3d.

MERANGLE.—From the Glenalrine Estate. February 26: Red cow, white on back and belly, small hood horns, branded apparently NH near rump not legible, 3 years old, damages 4d. Off the public road: Dark brown mare, black points, star on forehead, streak on nose, scar on off fore leg, branded on neck near side under mane IM, on near shoulder PO, aged, 15 hands high. If not claimed on or before the 23rd March, they will be sold. T. DAVIES. 10s. 3d.

SETTLERS' HORSE POUND, LIVERPOOL ROAD.—March 2: Grey mare, switch tail, JH conjoined on shoulder with W over, about 14 hands high. If not released on or before the 1st April, she will be sold. W. LUCAS. 9s.

PEPPER'S CREEK.—From T. Pye, Campbell's River: Brown bull, white under belly, PW rump and shoulder near side. Red and white bull, JJ off rump. Bay entire colt, HP near shoulder, long tail, star on the forehead, about 2 years old; damages £5 each. From W. A. Steel, Rockley: Bay horse, black points, two hind fetlocks white, stripe on the face, 8 near shoulder, DT off shoulder, short tail, saddle marks. Bay entire horse, black points, star on the forehead, TA off shoulder, switch tail; damages £5. From Mr. M'Phillamy, Charlton: Black and white cow, 3P near rump, black bull calf by her side, unbranded. Brindle steer, white under belly, branded FG over M Black and white spotted poley bull, no visible brand, 2 years old. Yellow and white poley bull calf, white spot on the rump, unbranded. If the above are not released on or before the 27th March, they will be sold. R. ALDRED, 12s. 6d.

HARTLEY.—From H. Camble: Bay colt, black points, mane, and tail, a small ⌐ near side under the saddle, star on the face, two years old, fifteen hands one inch high; damages 3d. To be sold in twenty-four days. J. M'CAY. 9s.

WEST MAITLAND.—From Ravensfield, March 2: Red cow, on off ribs MD with D under, and MD with D under on off rump like indescribable brand; damages 1s. Chestnut or bay mare, on near shoulder A. Bay filly, on near shoulder AA with CC or CG or GC or GG over; damages 5s. each. If not released they will be sold on the 17th March. T. LEDNAM. 10s.

BUNGENDORE.—February 28: Chestnut mare, white on forehead and nose, branded like FG or PC off shoulder. Bay filly foal, black points, mane, and tail. Bay working horse, black points, mane, and tail, saddle marks, small blaze on face, IT like HTs under saddle near side, 8 off shoulder. Black mare, white on forehead, nose and near foot, like JS blotched near shoulder. Bay filly foal, white on forehead, nose, and near hind foot, by her side. Bay filly, star on forehead near hind foot white, MD under saddle near side. If the above horses are not released on or before the 24th March they will be sold. J. DWYER. 11s. 6d.

MERRIWA.—From Callingral Estate. February 26: Chesnut horse, long tail, both hind legs white, blaze down the face, white streak under belly, TE near shoulder, damages 6d. Bay entire colt, long tail, off hind fetlocks white, H off shoulder, H off neck, damages £5. If not released they will be sold on the 26th March. J. TOOHE. 9s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

BISCUITS MADE BY MACHINERY.—If our forefathers had been told that before they had lain long in their graves a machine would be invented by which flour and water could be mixed together at one end, and brought out at the other ready baked biscuits, they would have doubted the sanity of the person addressing them. Yet, strange as it may seem, this is a task now all but accomplished, and in operation every working-day at the extensive ship-bread bakery of Mr. Thomas Harrison, Mersey-street, late of Wapping. Various machines are now used for the baking of ship and other biscuits, but the one patented by Mr. Harrison differs from those hitherto in use, in size, in utility, and in adaptation for the firing of the bread, of the hot-air principle, now the property of the Patent Desiccating Company. The flour and water in proper proportions are placed in a cylinder, and the first operation of thoroughly mixing is performed by arms inside. On leaving the cylinder, the dough is kneaded by means of a large iron cylinder, under which it is passed several times. The required thickness is attained on passing beneath a smaller cylinder. The dough, spread like a large sheet, passes along an endless cloth, the machinery moving at each stroke the precise width of a biscuit. As the dough passes along, by the rising and falling of a nicely adjusted piece of mechanism, the biscuits are cut into shape and receive the stamp of the patentee. The biscuits are not circular, but have six sides, and, therefore, there is not, in cutting out, any waste of dough, except a small portion at each end. Passing along the endless cloth, the biscuits are conducted to the mouth of the oven, where they are received on what may be called, for familiar illustration, an endless gridiron, which, as the machine moves, draws in the biscuits in a few seconds. Each oven is 4½ feet in width, and 26½ feet in length. There are four ovens, one above another, and all fed from the same furnace with hot water. The mixing of the flour and water occupies about twelve minutes, the kneading five or six, and the firing half an hour. As each oven contains 650 biscuits, and may be filled within a few minutes of each other, there is no difficulty in producing from flour and water no fewer than 2600 biscuits in an hour, or nearly a ton of ship biscuits every two hours. The biscuits too, are of excellent quality—beautifully crisp and sweet. It is difficult to convey to the reader a correct idea of the operation of so ingenious, clever, and useful a piece of machinery, Messrs. W. and M. Scott, of the Tranmere Foundry, are the manufacturers.—*Liverpool Mail*

SKETCH OF TARA.—A short way from Riverstown we meet another ruined fortress at the cross-roads of Castletown, and now we commence the ascent of Tara by the ancient road leading to the north, the *Slighe Fan nag-Carbad*, or Slope of the Chariots, which has been mentioned in the old topographical descriptions of this renowned locality. The first object which demands attention is the *Teach Miodchuarta*, or Great Banqueting Hall, the chief monument of all, which runs north and south, a deep excavation, with parallel sides, rising up a gentle ascent of the hill; 360 feet long, and 40 wide, the sides being formed by a raised *mur* or earth embankment, in which a number of excavations or gaps may be observed, corresponding to the doors which led into the great hall, "the house of the thousand soldiers," the locality where the Feis Teamhrach, or solemn assembly of Tara, was held. Standing at the top or southern extremity of these remains, and bearing in mind the various prose and bardic histories of the Irish annalists, one cannot help reverting to ancient heroic times, and again, in imagination, peopling it with its early occupants. Here sat in days of yore kings with golden crowns upon their heads; warriors with brazen swords in their hands, bards and minstrels with their harps; grey-bearded ollamhs; druids with their oak-leaf crowns; learned historians; wise brehons and subtile lawyers; the physicians; the smiths, artificers, charioteers, huntsmen, architects; the chess-players and cup-bearers, together with crowds of servants and retainers, whose places are all specified in the ancient annals relating to Tara. Sneer not at the Irishman's veneration for this spot; the history of its "long-faded glories" is still preserved; the memories of Tara have remained a silver thread in the garment of sackcloth he has worn for centuries. Most probably a wooden building covered in at top extended along the earthern elevations still remaining at the sides of this great banqueting-hall. The prospect from this site now is one of the most extensive and beautiful in Meath, and fully as awakening as that wherewith Demosthenes, standing on the Areopagus, aroused the valour of the ancient Athenians. There were several ancient roads leading through and from the royal residence at Tara, but without entering into the general history and topography of the place, their description would be uninteresting. We regret to say that one of the raths of Tara was removed the year before last, by an inhabitant of Navan, for manure; and we understand a similar act of desecration is meditated towards another during the present harvest.—*The Beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater.*

THE RESOURCES OF THE PUNJAB.—We have recently heard sufficient to prove to us that the Marquis of Dalhousie had ample grounds for the inference made by him, it being, as lately mentioned, the Governor-General's earnest desire to enter at once on works of irrigation that "will readily supply the means of developing the resources of the soil," or at least in that portion of the Punjab comprised within the great triangle of which the foot of the Himalayas, the Jhelum, and the Beas form the sides and the junction of the Chenab with the Sutlej the southern apex. That triangle alone embraces, we are informed on *data* in which we are inclined to place considerable confidence, an area of between 24,000 and 25,000 square miles. Within this triangle are united, in a singular degree (we speak on the authority of keen observers who have made it their business to examine the country carefully), the essentials of productiveness; the soil is good, the face of the country is suited to cultivation, the supply of water is even now considerable, and the industrial tendencies of the agricultural population are such as are rarely to be found even within our own provinces. Considerable, however, as is the present supply of water, it is by no means adequate to the irrigation of the whole surface of the country, especially a large proportion, consisting either of hard clay or pure sand, which requires an abundant supply of moisture, for want of which it is now lying absolutely waste. The quantity of land at present cultivated is, as yet, of course, impossible to ascertain with any degree of correctness; but more general estimate fixes that portion now under the plough, and the quantity that might be brought under cultivation by extended irrigation, at about two-thirds of the whole surface, or somewhere about 16,000,000 acres. As to the feasibility of executing the plans which are, we are told, under consideration, the existence of one or two canals, and the remains of several others, constructed probably in the time of Jehangeer, who made Lahore his capital, prove, beyond a doubt, that there will be no serious obstacles to encounter, while the fall of the country and the rate of the current of the rivers will certainly afford excellent data as to the velocity that may be requisite for the canal streams. We do not know what is the best rate for uniting all the advantages required, but as the triangle, of which we are writing, is not so great in its perpendicular height as the one along which the Ganges canal is to flow, and the declination of the country must be pretty much the same, we presume they will be found to exist in the Punjab in the same degree as the Doab; and we believe that it is not surpassed in any part of the world. The works for obtaining the requisite supply of water from the several rivers are not likely either to be more difficult than those constructed at the head of the Jumna for the use of the east and west Jumna canals, while we suspect the Hurdwar inlets are likely to be more costly and more difficult of construction than any in the Punjab, where, moreover, the supply of water from the three rivers Jhelum, Ravee, and Chenab, which now, comparatively speaking, runs to waste, is likely to be fully adequate to the demand. The Ravee is, we believe, the only one of these three important streams that has been examined with anything like accuracy, but very fair deductions may be drawn from that measurement as to the others. The examination of the Sutlej, too, by Major Baker, as recorded in his published proceedings, while engaged in examining the feasibility of a canal between the Sutlej and Jumna, will be useful in confirming the accuracy of those deductions. He tells us that the first-named river discharged, in the neighbourhood of Roopur, 5400 cubic feet per second. The quantity of water once ascertained, it is a mere matter of calculation how much land that water will irrigate, while the experience obtained in the construction of canals in our own immediate neighbourhood will enable the engineer officers intrusted with these important works to calculate the outlay to a nicety. The profits, too, afforded by our own canals, are such as to afford a fair criterion of what may be expected in the Punjab, where the capabilities are shown to be still greater than with us. Everything, in fact, tends to prove that the Governor-General has the most reasonable expectation of success in his present undertaking, and we trust that nothing may occur to interrupt his present intention.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY FIRE.—There is a wide difference between fire-proof construction and the present blundering or dishonest mode of building the generality of dwelling-houses, than which structures built for burning can alone be considered more inflammable. Immediately above the foundations commences a system which is known to be unsafe, which is fully condemned by architects, but which is persevered in by speculating housebuilders, because they consider it cheap; and, to a certain extent, it is so since, at surprising little cost, houses soon spring up, mushroom fashion, in all directions, by means of the most inferior materials tolerated, put together in the most careless manner allowed, and upon a system which the law permits though reason disapproves, and although yearly experience shows the insecurity of life and property immediately a fire occurs. It is not only requisite that houses be not built tinder fashion, to catch on the slightest approach of fire: it is more than desirable that, when a fire occurs in a building, it should not, as at present, find the readiest means and channels for rapid extension from side to side, and from top to bottom of the house, as well as for extension from house to house. The joistings of our floors, the means of fixing them, the flimsy plastering of the ceilings, the skirtings, the partitions, the framings, and the connection between all of these are amongst the subjects which call for the attention of the public and of architects as a body. It would not suit the views of many speculative builders that these things should be investigated; and this the public are too prone to allow by permitting the most calamitous fires to occur without sufficient examination by competent men; even when their attention is called to it by a strong appeal to their reason, they are far too apt to allow that reason to be cast into contempt by the incompetent, and ignorant, or designing speculator who simulates practical knowledge, and who is too often supposed to be possessed of it for no other reason that we have often been able to discover, than complete ignorance. Even those who are most ready to value this assumption of knowledge as practical experience, must allow that our dwelling-houses, once on fire, burn with the most wonderful rapidity, and that so quick is the spread of a fire to every part of our dwellings, that there is scarcely a chance of escape for the inmates but by a leap from the windows; and these persons who are so ready to allow themselves to be deceived by the assumption, must admit that there is something wrong in such a system of building; they must see that in shape of rent they pay for insurance—although their property is not protected by such insurance—and that their lives and the lives of their families are continually in imminent danger.—*Architect and Building Operatives.*

THE AGE OF CHEAP CONVEYANCE.—Few things in modern times have been such influential agencies as the omnibus. Their history is one of more dignity than shows on the surface. Those social conveniences have revolutionized all the chief capitals of Europe. Invented in 1827, they ruined the elder branch of the Bourbons in 1830. The accidental upset of an omnibus suggested the first idea of a barricade—and, for a long time, constituted an essential part of the structure which changed the whole science of revolutions. The overturn of the carriage was converted to the overturn of a monarchy. Since that time the omnibus, as we have said, has made the tour of Europe. Among ourselves it is a health giving instrument. By its help all the world is able to live out of town. Barristers, merchants, artists, and men of letters, who formerly crowded the narrow courts and passages of Fleet-street and Cheapside, live now, by its permission, in snug suburban cottages in Norwood, Hampstead, Putney, or Blackheath. The Johnsons and Goldsmiths of the last age met in close courts and stifling taverns for want of the omnibus. It is not very many years since a coach ran from Hampstead to London once a day—the charge eighteen pence. A man may now ride from Charing-cross to any part of the suburbs of London, at any minute, for a sixth of the money. This change in the distribution of the inhabitants has tended to raise the value of property in the suburbs, and to diminish the rate of mortality in London. Wherever a good and cheap service of omnibus is established, rents along the road go up. As a consequence which might be expected, owners of cottages are beginning to see the wisdom of themselves setting up such services where they do not already exist. Our attention is called to the subject by reading the report of a meeting of owners of property, who ended their conference by forming themselves into an omnibus company. Civilization has had its triumphs of many kinds—has built pyramids and armadas, temples and tunnels, but has seldom achieved anything for the comfort and physical benefit of mankind to surpass the class of results which have been derived from the halfpenny steam-boat and the penny omnibus.—*Athenæum.*

LEGACY OF £10 000 TO NATIONAL GALLERY BY THE LATE MR. T. D. LEWIS.—The will of this gentleman, who was the youngest and only son of the celebrated comedian, has been proved at Doctors' Commons. It is worthy of public note, and the memory of the deceased demands public gratitude for a legacy of £10,000 new £3 5s. per cent. annuities to the National Gallery. To this munificent bequest is attached a gift of a valuable portrait of the comedian in these words:—"From a desire to perpetuate the memory of one of the best of fathers, whose private worth and public merit were alike deservedly appreciated, I give and bequeath to the trustees of the National Gallery the full length portrait of my late dear father, William Thomas Lewis, Esq., painted by Mr. Martin Archer Shee; and it is my particular request that, in consideration of the (above mentioned) legacy, they will permanently provide some conspicuous and eligible situation in the National Gallery for the said portrait, and preserve the same in good condition." The portrait presents the celebrated comedian as the Marquis in the "Midnight Hour." The pecuniary legacy is directed to be invested upon trust to pay the dividends to Miss Lewis, the testator's only surviving sister, for life, and at her death the £10,000 is to be transferred to the trustees of the National Gallery.—*Observer.*

A SINGULAR COTTON SPECULATION.—In the course of the last ten days a speculation has been closed which is almost without a parallel in the obstinacy and fatuity which it exhibits. A lot of cotton had been sold in our market, which was originally purchased during the speculative mania of 1825, and which has consequently been held for twenty-four years, the owner refusing to sell for less than it originally cost. The results are as follows:—The price in 1825 was, we believe, 1s. 9d. per lb.; the cost, with interest, warehousing, &c., when sold, 10s. 6d.! The price realised was 7½d. The article, when sold, was of excellent quality, and in good condition. We believe that the neighbourhood of Manchester furnished the speculator.

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